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# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

## PART I. AFRICA

## Section 20 - Uganda

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02491

# UGANDA

Juba
SUDAN
White Nile
Kajo-Keji
Pageri
Yei
Morobo
Nimule
Kaya
Moyo
Achwa River
Palabek
Koboko
Atula
Kitgum
Pakelle
Bkafe
Area of Moyo District map
Arua
Mvepi
Rhino Camp
Gulu
Albert Nile
Acholipi
UGANDA
ZAIRE
Kiryandongo
Lake Albert
Masindi
Lake Kyoga
Mbale
Fort Portal
Kyaka I & II
KAMPALA
Tororo
KENYA
Bundibugyo
Entebbe
Lake Victoria
Lake Edward
Mbarara
Rakai
Oruchinga
Nakivale
Rwambago
Kisoro
Kabale
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Refugee settlement
Transit centre
Reception centre

## I.20 UGANDA

### 1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, Uganda hosted some 286,500 refugees. By April 1995, the refugee population had increased to 346,711, comprising 322,000 Sudanese, 6,660 Rwandans, 13,390 Zairians and 4,661 of other nationalities.

2. An estimated 60 per cent of the total refugee population are women and children. The majority of the refugees are of rural background and are subsistence farmers.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. The escalation of civil war in southern Sudan during the last half of 1994 precipitated a fresh influx of refugees into northern Uganda, who came at an average of 11,000 persons per month. Since the first quarter of 1995, the influx has been continuing at a decreased rate of 500 to 800 persons per week. Most of the refugees have been accommodated in four transit camps in the East Moyo and Koboko areas close to the border. The Government of Uganda has allocated 520 square kilometres of land, in several locations, to permit decongestion of the transit centres by relocating the refugees to settlement sites.

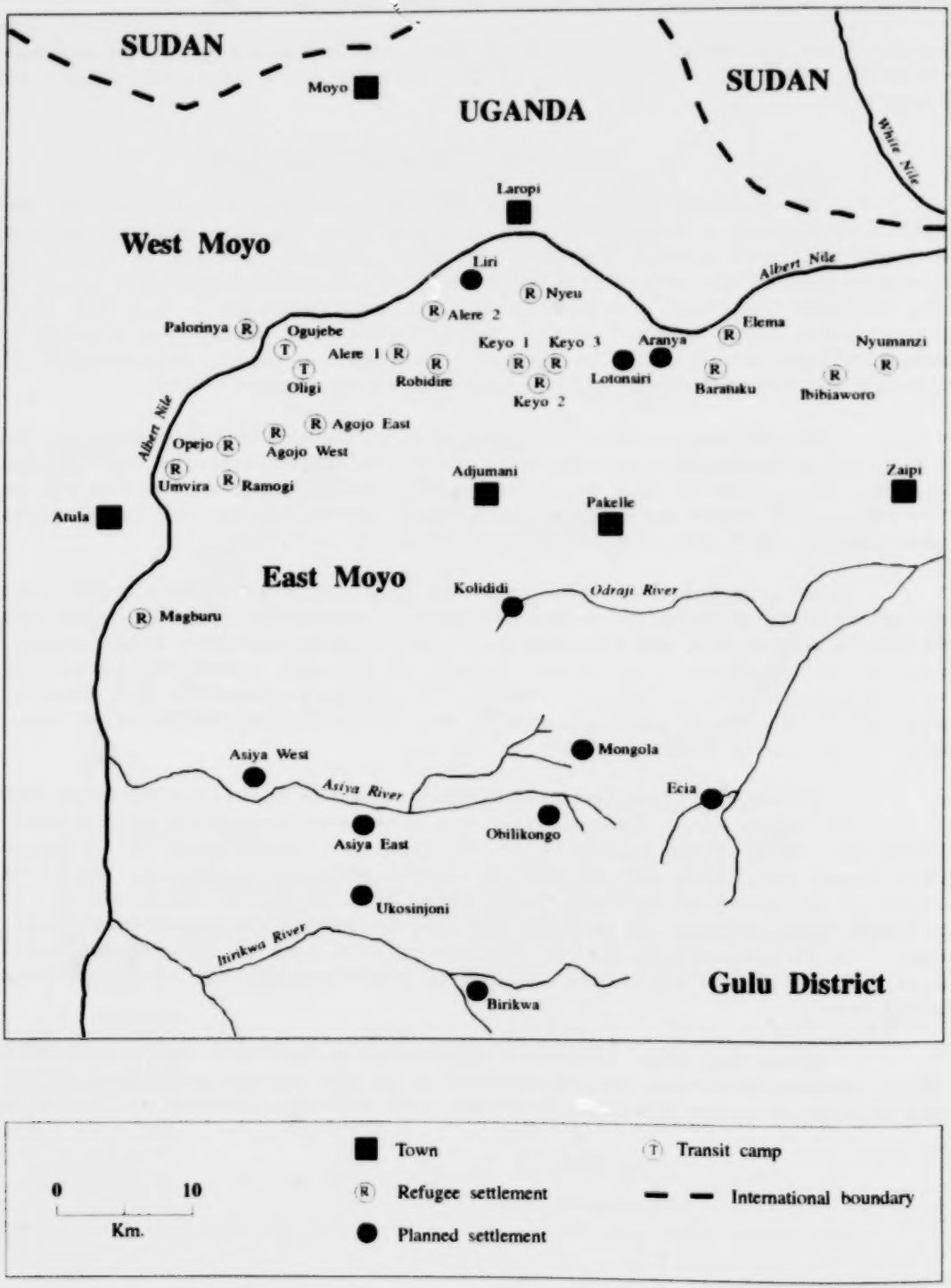
4. At the beginning of the year, the Local Settlement allocation was increased substantially to take account of the appreciation of the Ugandan shilling against the dollar as well as an increase in beneficiaries from 110,000 to 170,000. The additional funds were needed to develop infrastructure and basic services in newly established settlements, particularly in Ikafe.

5. An allocation was made from the 1995 Emergency Fund for the transfer of newly arriving refugees to temporary transit centres at the settlement site. Emergency assistance was provided to install urgently needed water supply systems, sanitation and health facilities, as well as for the urgent development of basic infrastructure such as access roads and boreholes to expedite the demarcation and allocation of land to the refugees who are currently accommodated in very poor conditions in the transit centres.

6. Efforts to transfer the refugees from the transit centres to Ikafe and Rhino settlement camps are underway, but have been proceeding at a slower pace than foreseen. This is due mainly to the difficulties encountered in infrastructural development and, to a certain extent, to the security situation. As of 31 March 1995, 46,326 refugees had been transferred from Koboko to Ikafe, while 13,336 refugees from Ogujebe, as well as some new arrivals, had been transferred to Rhino Camp. It is anticipated that by the end of 1995 some 20,000 refugees will have been transferred to Rhino Camp, 15,000 to Ikafe and another 15,000 to Mvepi settlements.

7. Since May 1994, increased insecurity in northern Uganda has become a major concern affecting the implementation of the refugee programme in the region. The killing of three WFP drivers in May 1994 and the planting of land-mines on

# UGANDA (MOYO DISTRICT)



roads leading to northern Uganda necessitated the use of military escorts to enable delivery of food and non-food items to refugees. In recent months, rebel attacks and banditry in northern Uganda have resulted in the deaths of large numbers and the loss of property, including UNHCR-funded vehicles.

8. As a result of the political changes in Rwanda in July 1994, many Rwandan refugees repatriated spontaneously, reducing their numbers from 84,722 to approximately 1,000. At the same time, some 5,000 Rwandans crossed into southern Uganda in April 1994; they are being assisted under the Burundi/Rwanda Special Operation.

9. Under a tripartite agreement concluded between UNHCR and the Governments of Uganda and Zaire, some 5,600 Zairians had returned to their home country by February 1995 and some 10,000 are registered to repatriate before the end of the year. In a separate operation, 476 Ugandans returned from Kenya during 1995 with UNHCR assistance.

10. A registration exercise is planned in all refugee camps in Uganda during the last half of 1995. Preliminary assessment and training has already been conducted in the refugee sites, involving all partners concerned including the refugee community.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

11. The main programme priorities are: negotiate with the Government to obtain additional land for the establishment of new settlements; ensure the development of basic services and infrastructure in the settlements to enable relocation of refugees from congested transit camps; provide agricultural implements to promote self-reliance; and, encourage repatriation of Zairian and Rwandan refugees.

12. Specific projects to assist women and children will include a follow-up of 1995 activities for leadership/skills training for refugee women, a promotional campaign to encourage education for girls and women, and a community services workshop. It is anticipated that the community-based rehabilitation initiated during 1995 in the Pakelle/Adjumani area will be extended to other refugee sites in 1996. Emphasis will continue on implementation of projects preventing environmental degradation in and around refugee settlements.

### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

#### (i) General Programmes

##### a. Care and maintenance

13. In 1996 care and maintenance assistance for Sudanese refugees in transit camps in northern Uganda will be continued, and sectoral activities such as logistics, health, water, education, community services and agriculture will be

implemented. Under the logistics sector, timely delivery of non-food items for vulnerable groups will be ensured. Support to education facilities will also continue pending the relocation of the refugees to settlement camps.

14. Activities proposed under the health sector will ensure refugee access to primary health care with an emphasis on reproductive health care, including safe motherhood programmes and training. Leadership skills training for refugee women will also continue in order to promote their increased roles in decision-making and participation in settlement activities. A community-based rehabilitation pilot programme will be introduced in the Pakelle/Adjumani area. This programme will sensitize and train selected refugee and local community leaders in the methods of community-based rehabilitation and introduce appropriate income-generation activities and cultural activities, especially for vulnerable groups.

15. The crop production sector will continue to receive support in 1996 through the provision of tools and seeds to newly arrived refugees and other vulnerable cases.

16. In Kampala, a small urban caseload will receive assistance in the form of domestic household needs and counselling services. Newly arrived refugees will be provided with a subsistence allowance for a limited period pending their transfer to the designated settlements.

**b. Local settlement**

17. It is anticipated that by mid-1996 some 62 per cent of the present refugee population will have relocated in settlements. The following settlements are in the process of being developed: Rhino Camp for 17,000 to 22,000 refugees; Ikafe for 50,000, plus 15,000 in the extension area; Palorinya for 30,000; Mongola for 25,000; and 45,000 within a reorganization of 22 settlements in Pakelle.

18. Programme priorities for 1996 will, therefore, be to identify additional settlement sites in consultation with the Government, and for the ongoing development of the settlement communities to achieve self-reliance.

19. The local settlement programme envisages sustaining the existing infrastructure in the old settlements, ongoing construction/rehabilitation of access roads, water drilling and installation of water pumps and other settlement site infrastructure such as health facilities and schools in both the old and new settlements. An integrated approach to settlement development is being pursued.

20. The programme will also focus on health services and health education, primary school education, crop production, income-generation activities and the development of community programmes relating to women, children and families. Environment and forest degradation are also being addressed.

21. The sectoral breakdown of the initial and revised 1995 as well as the proposed 1996 local settlement requirements are as follows (in dollars):

| Sector | Initial 1995 | Revised 1995 | Initial 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Food | 89,250 | 82,882 | 101,831 |
| Transport | 1,971,020 | 2,114,326 | 2,502,916 |
| Domestic needs | 353,190 | 761,956 | 1,005,196 |
| Water | 511,130 | 916,970 | 2,161,995 |
| Sanitation | 120,600 | 146,100 | 365,744 |
| Health | 1,243,760 | 2,318,405 | 2,470,376 |
| Shelter | 600,000 | 965,932 | 1,713,041 |
| Community services | 58,000 | 184,128 | 346,679 |
| Education | 1,638,650 | 2,275,964 | 2,830,619 |
| Crop production | 186,680 | 927,431 | 1,760,482 |
| Livestock | 30,000 | 17,699 | 338,313 |
| Fisheries | 8,000 | 13,825 | 158,020 |
| Forestry | 230,000 | 333,391 | 586,029 |
| Income generation | 254,920 | 227,146 | 1,656,131 |
| Legal assistance | 34,110 | 68,582 | 155,568 |
| Agency op. support | 1,113,590 | 1,142,263 | 1,096,460 |
| **Total** | 8,442,900 | 12,497,000 | 19,249,400 |

### c. Resettlement

22. The resettlement programme is expected to continue throughout 1996 and to benefit 300 to 500 refugees. Selection missions from resettlement countries are expected in late 1995 and early 1996. Budgetary requirements, if any, remain unknown pending the identification of resettlement cases, it is not known whether there will be budgetary requirements.

### d. Voluntary repatriation

23. The current instability in southern Sudan and the limited prospect of peace negotiation in the immediate future will delay large-scale repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Some 1,700 Zairian and over 700 Rwandan refugees have requested UNHCR assistance in repatriation. Where necessary, an allocation will be requested from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

24. **Returnees**: The 1994/1995 return of some 10,000 Ugandan refugees from upper Zaire, and 476 from Kenya has raised hopes that more refugees may feel encouraged to return. Additionally, there are small numbers of Ugandan refugees in various neighbouring countries who will be assisted to return, on a case-by-case basis. Where necessary, funds will be requested from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation.

### (ii) Special Programmes

25. Pending the stabilization of the situation in Rwanda and allowing for the possibility of the repatriation of Rwandan refugees, multi-sectoral assistance to some 5,000 Rwandan refugees in Uganda will continue in 1996 under the Burundi/Rwanda Special Operation.

**a. Other Trust Funds**

26. A multi-year (1994-1996) programme of road rehabilitation as well as the strengthening of the capacity of the Ministries of Local Government (MOLG) and Works Transport and Communications for road maintenance, begun in 1994 under the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation (BMZ) funding, will continue in 1996.

27. BMZ has also agreed to fund a multi-year (1996 - 1998) project, Supporting Forestry Activities and Energy Supply in Refugee Camps and Settlements in Uganda.

**(c) Implementing partners**

28. MOLG is responsible for the coordination of refugee matters. UNHCR has strengthened coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), especially indigenous NGOs, through the establishment of regular PARinAC (UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action) meetings. Sectoral themes, identification of training needs, and other information-sharing have been addressed. However, lack of sufficient implementing partners to undertake refugee projects called for direct implementation of activities by UNHCR in the East Moyo camps. Since the last quarter of 1994, several NGOs have been approached either to assume sectoral activities or act as lead agency, with little success to date.

29. WFP supplies basic food and supplementary feeding commodities for the whole refugee programme.

30. MOLG and the Uganda Red Cross/International Federation Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (URC/IFRC) are the main implementing partners for Zairian and Rwandan refugees in Kyaka II and Nakivale camps, respectively. The American Refugee Committee (ARC) implements health and community services projects for Zairian refugees. URC/IFRC is the implementing partner for the Rwandan refugee camp in Oruchinga.

31. MOLG implements a scholarship programme for secondary and post-secondary vocational education, while UNHCR implements the university scholarship programme with some assistance from the Educational Programme for Sudanese Refugees (EPSR). Education assistance during 1995 will also include a campaign to promote the increased enrolment of refugee girls and women in school and literacy programmes.

32. As of April 1995, INTERAID started implementation of projects for the urban-based refugees by providing counselling support and encouraging income-generation activities for the vulnerable population.

33. In Ikafe refugee settlement OXFAM implements multi-sectoral assistance Projects, while Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) and Africa Action in Need (AAIN) provide assistance for the education health sector.

34. In the East Moyo area, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)-Switzerland implements primary health care and sanitation programmes, MSF-France implements a trypanosomiasis programme, JRS implements primary and secondary education, EPSR

runs the resource centre, the International Institute of Psycho-social and Socio-Ecological Research (IPSER) implements the identification, management and prevention of psycho-social and mental health problems of refugees. Action for Coordinated Development (ACORD) implements income-generation, forestry, fishery and crop production sectors as well as community development and attention to refugee women's groups. UNHCR is currently negotiating with other potential implementing agencies for all other sectoral activities, including infrastructural development, food/non-food items distribution, water development and the day-to-day operations of the 18 settlements and two transit camps.

35. On the west Nile area, Coordinated Development (CARA) is UNHCR's main implementing partner in Rhino Camp. JRS and the German Development Services (DED) cover primary education and health/sanitation respectively.

36. In Koboko camps, as the main implementing partner, URC/IFRC coordinate assistance to refugees. In addition, MSF-Holland implements the primary health care and sanitation programmes, AAIN implements the community-based health care programme and hospital management, and OXFAM is implementing water and public health care programmes. In Kitgum area, International Service Volunteers Association (AVSI) is the main implementing partner in Acholpi settlement.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

37. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I(A/AC.96/845) refers).

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

38. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from revised estimates.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

39. In order to cope with the influx of Sudanese refugees, it was necessary to strengthen further the staff of the offices in Uganda with the creation of one Professional and four General Service posts. As a result of increased UNHCR activities in Uganda, the Kampala premises are no longer adequate to accommodate the present level of staff and the Branch Office is in the process of identifying larger office premises. Consequently, the revised 1995 requirements include rental, renovation and removal costs associated with the larger office premises. The revised 1995 estimates also include provisions for additional office equipment and furniture as well as vehicles for the overall increased activities of offices in Uganda. Frequent monitoring missions to the border areas as well as to the settlement sites, to where the refugees are being relocated, resulted in higher estimates for regional travel.

**(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

40. Budgetary requirements for non-expendable property are lower in 1996 as major investments in office furniture and equipment as well as vehicles will have already been made in 1995. Staffing levels will need to be reviewed in the second half of 1995 in view of the ongoing nature of the influx from southern Sudan and the local settlement programme for the refugees.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN UGANDA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | |
| 500.0 | – | 1,470.7 | EMERGENCY FUND | – |
| 3,589.0 | 3,424.6 | 3,401.9 | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | 4,353.6 |
| 829.1 a/ | – | 75.0 d/ | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | – |
| 8,267.1 | 8,442.9 | 12,497.0 | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | 19,249.4 |
| 3.3 b/ | – | – | RESETTLEMENT | – |
| 2,006.7 c/ | 2,222.7 | 2,814.2 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 2,580.9 |
| **15,195.2** | **14,090.2** | **20,258.8** | **SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS** | **26,183.9** |
| 311.6 | 306.9 | 405.2 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | 386.5 |
| **15,506.8** | **14,397.1** | **20,664.0** | **T O T A L ( 1 )** | **26,570.4** |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | |
| 15.8 | 73.1 | – | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | – |
| 473.9 | – | 446.8 | RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION | 410.0 |
| 800.4 | 139.8 | 352.7 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 1,476.7 | – | 735.6 | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | 193.4 |
| 117.2 | 72.0 | 117.0 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II) | 117.0 |
| **2,884.0** | **284.9** | **1,652.1** | **T O T A L ( 2 )** | **720.4** |
| **18,390.8** | **14,682.0** | **22,316.1** | **GRAND TOTAL (1+2)** | **27,290.8** |

a/ of which US$ 824,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 5,097 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

c/ of which US$ 23,562 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

d/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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**A**

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Forty-sixth session

# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

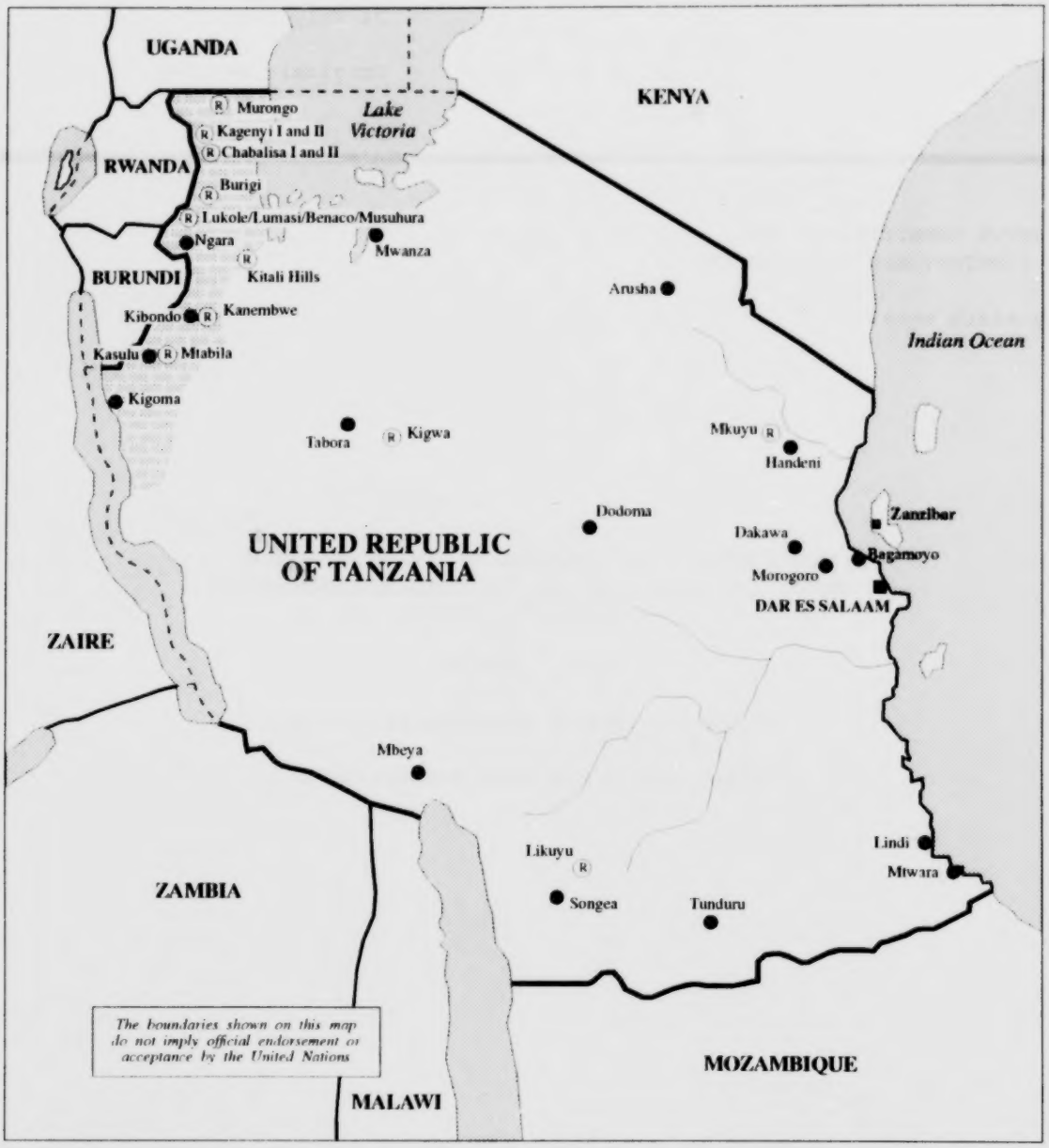
## PART I. AFRICA

## Section 21 - United Republic of Tanzania

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02300

# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## I.21 UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### 1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted a total refugee population of 883,250, of which 640,064 were assisted. The breakdown of the assisted population was as follows:

| Country of origin | Number 01/01/94 | Number 21/12/94 | Location | Type of assistance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rwanda | 3 | 574,257 | Kagera | EM |
| Burundi | 300,000 | 57,877 | Kigoma/Kagera | EM |
| Mozambique | 18,471 | 4,502 | Likuyu | RP, LS |
| Somalia | 2,142 | 2,977 | Mkuyu | CM |
| Zaire | 215 | 239 | Kigwa | CM |
| South Africa/ others | 495 | 212 | Rural areas | RP, CM |

CM - Care and maintenance, EM - Emergency, LS - Local settlement, RP - Repatriation

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. **Rwandan refugees**: Following the tragic events in Rwanda in April 1994, the number of assisted Rwandan refugees grew from practically none to almost 575,000 in the Kagera Region. About 200,000 of them entered the United Republic of Tanzania within a period of 24 hours. The influx from Rwanda continued from May to the end of October with a daily average influx of some 1,500 persons. From November 1994 to March 1995, Rwandan refugees in Burundi also started entering the United Republic of Tanzania to escape insecurity in the camps in Burundi. A massive emergency response was initiated by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR, donor countries, other United Nations agencies (notably WFP and UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In 1994, initial assistance to the Rwandan refugees was covered through an allocation from the Emergency Fund. Subsequently, and following Special Appeals, a Special Programme was established for 1994 and 1995. In May/June 1995, a major Programme Review exercise was carried out in the area and the budget is in the process of being adjusted and will be reflected in the revised 1995 Appeal for the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation. A major challenge has continued to be the provision of adequate water to the Kagera refugee camps, a task made difficult by overcrowding and an unfavourable geographical situation.

3. Some 60,000 persons are expected to repatriate voluntarily during 1995 but this will depend largely on the conditions inside Rwanda. In April 1995 a tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees was signed between the Governments of Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania, and UNHCR.

4. **Burundi refugees**: At the beginning of 1994, about 250,000 Burundi refugees repatriated spontaneously. About 45,000 of them remained in the United Republic of Tanzania residing in the Kigoma Region. A new influx of about 60,000 refugees, however, took place in March 1995 mainly into the Kagera Region following the disturbances in Muyinga Province. On 31 March, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania closed its border with Burundi. The Government has maintained that positive steps must be taken towards the implementation of the recommendations of the January 1995 Nairobi Presidential Summit on the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees before the reopening of the border can be considered.

5. Most of the assistance provided to Burundi refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1994 was covered under Special Programmes. The 1995 assistance budget, initially approved under General Programmes, was subsequently also incorporated in the regional Special Programme for Rwanda and Burundi. Following the May/June 1995 Programme Review, the former budget was increased slightly to cover unforeseen expenditure mainly in the health sector.

6. **Mozambican refugees**: Organized repatriation for the Mozambican refugees was completed as scheduled in October 1994. Up to 13,500 Mozambicans repatriated voluntarily over land, lake and sea routes.

7. **Somali refugees**: The 1995 Annual Programme budget for care and maintenance for Somali refugees was increased substantially due to a higher beneficiary figure.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

8. **Rwandan Refugees**: Voluntary repatriation remains the preferred durable solution. The severity of the ethnic violence and the difficulty of achieving rapid reconciliation as a consequence have so far made prospects for organized mass voluntary repatriation limited. During 1996, it is anticipated that the pace of organized voluntary repatriation will increase steadily as efforts to reconcile political and ethnic differences continue in parallel with the rehabilitation and repair of damaged infrastructure and economic systems in Rwanda. For planning purposes, it is currently estimated that some 20 to 25 per cent of the caseload at the beginning of 1996 may repatriate during the year. To facilitate voluntary repatriation, several activities will be undertaken including establishing transit centres, improving security arrangements in the camps through the deployment of additional police, establishing means of disseminating accurate information on conditions and reintegration programmes in Rwanda, holding regular cross-border coordination meetings with UNHCR, and governmental and non-governmental organizations in Rwanda and the region, and maintaining a continuing dialogue with refugee representatives and groups in the camps. UNHCR will increase cross-border

exchanges with colleagues in Rwanda and Burundi. The planning figure of the assisted refugee population will be reduced as repatriation takes place during 1996. Subject to prevailing conditions and progress in voluntary repatriation, feasibility studies on the relocation of the camps in Ngara District will be initiated.

9. Concurrent activities aimed at providing refugees with cooking fuel and mitigating damage to the environment will continue in 1996. Emphasis will be laid on the controlled distribution and rational use of cooking fuel as well as on the development of energy saving stoves and pilot use of alternative sources of energy. Efforts to reunite abandoned children with their relatives will likewise form an important component of the 1996 activities. Specific needs of women will continue to be incorporated in the general assistance programme in 1996. Special emphasis will be placed on training, income-generation activities and support to micro-enterprises in which women participate.

10. **Burundi refugees**: Pending voluntary repatriation, the Burundi refugees in semi-permanent settlements in the Kigoma Region, who arrived in 1993 and early 1994, should be well established during 1996 and able to partially meet some of their food needs from small-scale agricultural activities. It is expected that the provision of health care and other services will be more integrated into the district and regional service structures, and that primary education will be available for all refugee children in the settlements.

11. The innovative open learning centres, started as a pilot project in 1995 in the Kigoma settlements, will continue during 1996. Through distance learning qualified students will have the opportunity to pursue their studies at the post-primary and tertiary levels. Burundi refugees in the Kagera Region will have prospects for self-reliance only if the current sites can be decongested.

12. **Somali refugees**: Basic services in the Somali refugee settlements in Mkuyu and Handeni will continue to be maintained. The Tanzanian authorities have been requested to provide more land to enable the refugees to engage more profitably in agricultural activities. The main objective during 1996 is to assist the refugees to become as self-reliant as possible. To this end emphasis will be laid on community development and income-generation activities.

13. **Mozambican refugees**: The remaining 4,511 Mozambican refugees in Likuyu settlement are expected to either opt for naturalization or return spontaneously after the harvest season in 1995. Therefore no further assistance is planned for Mozambican refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania for 1996.

14. **Urban refugees**: The conditions in the Kigwa settlement where urban refugees reside are inadequate for their needs and aspirations, and a new location for a refugee centre near Dar-es-Salaam is being sought. Should this be possible, then it is expected that this centre will be established in 1996, subject to parliamentary approval of the new refugee bill. At the same time, those portions of the Kigwa settlement which are no longer used for asylum-seekers will be handed over to the Government.

15. **Protection**: Démarches will continue with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to reopen its border with Burundi to genuine refugees. UNHCR will also continue to follow up on the draft refugee bill, which is still being considered by the Government, for possible forwarding to parliament for approval. Given the number of Rwandan refugees who are awaiting trial in overcrowded prisons in the Kagera Region, UNHCR will explore possibilities of supporting the Tanzanian judiciary system. The protection training activities involving national authorities, police officers and army officials as well as implementing partners will continue to be supported.

**(b) Proposed budgets for 1996**

**(i) General Programmes**

16. The care and maintenance assistance of Somali refugees in Mkuyu and Handeni, and for urban refugees, will be slightly below the 1995 budget since the 1995 figure includes the purchase of an ambulance.

17. The local settlement budget in 1996 covers only lower and higher secondary education assistance. Local settlement assistance to Mozambican refugees will have been phased out during 1995.

**(ii) Special Programmes**

18. The requirements for the 1996 programme for the Rwandan and Burundi refugees will be further reviewed during the last quarter of 1995. The main emphasis will be on drawing up a voluntary repatriation project to Rwanda to be implemented when conditions in Rwanda allow for the safe return of refugees from the United Republic of Tanzania. The care and maintenance programme will be maintained at an appropriate level to continue the provision of basic assistance pending voluntary repatriation.

**(c) Implementing partners**

19. Implementation of the assistance programme will continue to be provided under a tripartite agreement between the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR and implementing partners in all the locations.

20. **Rwandan refugees**: A large number of new implementing partners participated in the emergency response to the Rwandan refugee influx into the Kagera region. In 1995 there are 28 NGOs providing multi-sectoral assistance. In 1996 an effort will be made to gradually increase the involvement of local NGOs. It is planned that UNHCR funding of administrative costs for the implementing partners will be reduced considerably. Most of the international NGOs will be required to cover the bulk of their administrative and staffing costs as per UNHCR policy on partnership with NGOs.

21. **Burundi refugees**: The present implementing arrangement for the provision of multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance for Burundi refugees in the Kigoma region will continue to be provided by five NGOs, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Regional Development Director (Kigoma).

22. **Somali refugees**: Three NGOs and the Ministry of Home Affairs will continue to provide care and maintenance assistance for the Somali refugees in Mkuyu settlement.

23. **Urban refugees**: The implementing arrangement for the urban refugees through the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) will continue in 1996.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

24. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

25. The 1994 expenditure was considerably above the revised estimates since these did not yet include the total 1994 requirements for the Rwanda emergency operation as reflected in the regional Appeal of July 1994. The continuing presence of increasing numbers of Rwandan refugees made it necessary to further expand UNHCR's support capacity. As of November 1994, 60 additional posts were established, out of which 17 were international staff posts, in both Ngara and Karagwe. This increase also required a substantial investment in expanded office premises, vehicles, furniture, communications and data-processing equipment. Due to the limited infrastructure available in Ngara, pre-fabricated offices were constructed while arrangements were also made to provide container accommodation to the staff. Until such accommodation became available in 1995, the UNHCR Ngara staff were accommodated in a tented compound.

26. For the Mozambique repatriation operation, expenditure was below the revised budget since some of the posts remained vacant until later in the year, when the organized movement started. As a result, expenditure for related non-staff costs was also lower than the estimates.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

27. The revised 1995 requirements have increased due to the additional number of posts created in late 1994 for the Rwanda emergency operation. Related non-staff costs for vehicles, furniture, communications, etc., have also increased. Some posts directly associated with the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation have been transferred to the Special Programmes budget. The Field Office in Karagwe was upgraded to Sub-Office as of January 1995 to facilitate administrative procedures.

28. The revised requirements under the Mozambique repatriation operation are below the initial estimates. In line with the schedule for the scaling down of the assistance programme, the Sub-Office in Songea was closed in June 1995.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

29. The estimated requirements for 1996 related to the Rwanda/Burundi Speci Operation will be subject to a further review during the second half of 1995 to take into account the most recent developments. The requirements under other programmes are not significantly different from the revised 1995 estimates.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | |
| 4,000.0 | – | – | EMERGENCY FUND | – |
| 218.1 | 292.3 | 540.8 | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | 512.9 |
| 200.2 a/ | – | 131.1 c/ | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | |
| 162.9 b/ | 4,781.7 | 210.5 | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | 144.7 |
| 1,082.6 | 954.0 | 753.1 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 700.9 |
| 5,663.8 | 6,028.0 | 1,635.5 | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 1,358.5 |
| 135.6 | 140.6 | 161.8 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | 227.8 |
| 5,799.4 | 6,168.6 | 1,797.3 | TOTAL (1) | 1,586.3 |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | |
| 42.0 | 35.2 | – | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | – |
| 59,636.9 | – | 58,188.7 | RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION | 37,569.6 |
| 5,791.5 | 1,845.4 | 9,031.9 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 8,162.0 |
| 138.3 | 95.5 | 274.4 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | 191.2 |
| 900.0 | 500.0 | – | MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION | – |
| 178.4 | 247.0 | 133.7 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 13.0 | 3.0 | 27.7 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| – | – | – | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | – |
| 481.5 | – | – | Extrabudgetary food | – |
| 1,433.0 | – | – | Rehab. of ref. affected areas | – |
| 212.9 | – | – | Various assistance | – |
| 29.4 | – | 311.3 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 68,856.9 | 2,726.1 | 67,967.7 | TOTAL (2) | 45,922.8 |
| 74,656.3 | 8,894.7 | 69,765.0 | GRAND TOTAL (1+2) | 47,509.1 |

a/ of which US$ 200,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 176 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 610 incurred against Other Programmes

c/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

UN

**UNITED NATIONS**

**A**

**General Assembly**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/846/Part I/22
25 July 1995

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

COLLECTION

# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

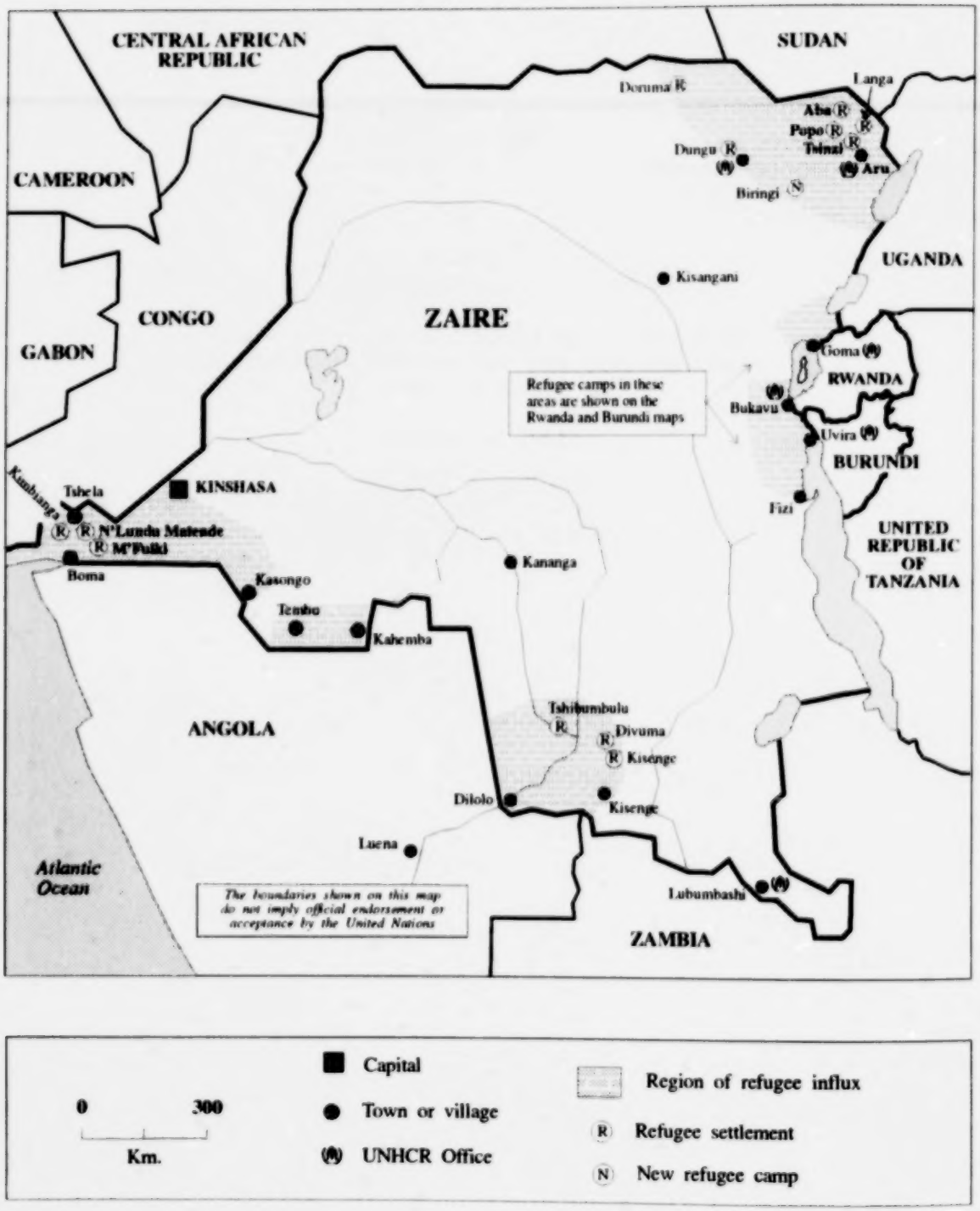
## PART I. AFRICA

### Section 22 - Zaire

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02462

# ZAIRE


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CAMEROON
CONGO
GABON
ZAIRE
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Atlantic Ocean
KINSHASA
Tshela
N'Lundu Matende
M'Fuki
Boma
Kasongo
Tembo
Kahemba
Kananga
Kisangani
Doruma
Dungu
Biringi
Langa
Aba
Pupo
Tsinzi
Aru
Goma
Bukavu
Uvira
Fizi
Tshibumbulu
Divuma
Kisenge
Dilolo
Luena
Lubumbashi
Kambanga
Refugee camps in these areas are shown on the Rwanda and Burundi maps
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
300
Km.
Capital
Town or village
UNHCR Office
Region of refugee influx
Refugee settlement
New refugee camp

## I.22 ZAIRE

### 1. Beneficiary population

1. At 31 December 1994, there were 1,724,315 refugees in Zaire, mainly from Rwanda (1,252,837), Burundi (180,098), Angola (160,948), Sudan (111,872) and Uganda (18,560). Most of these refugees are from a rural background. The geographic configuration of the population is as follows: Angolans, settled mainly in Shaba, Bas-Zaire and Kinshasa; Sudanese and Ugandans, hosted mainly in Haut-Zaire; and Rwandans and Burundi located in North and South Kivu. Assistance is provided to most of the Rwandan and Burundi refugees under a Special Programme. Only 51 per cent of the other refugee groups combined benefit from care and maintenance and local settlement programmes. Women and children represent the majority of the population.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

2. The signing of a peace accord in 1994 paved the way for the repatriation of 5,370 Ugandan refugees from Zaire during the latter part of 1994 and the beginning of 1995, for which an allocation from the 1994 General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation was made. An additional 4,640 Ugandans are expected to repatriate in 1995.

3. Meanwhile, the situation in Sudan heightens fears of yet another Sudanese influx. Some 6,000 new refugees arrived during the first months of 1995. Nevertheless, there is hope for the Angolan refugees in view of the signing of the Lusaka Peace Accord between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Government of Angola on 5 May 1995. UNHCR is making preparations for the repatriation of these refugees; an estimated 82,000 will require UNHCR assistance for their return, while the rest are expected to repatriate spontaneously.

4. The deaths of the Presidents of Burundi and Rwanda on 6 April 1994 followed by the genocide in Rwanda and continued political instability in Burundi led to the exodus of millions of refugees from Rwanda and, once more, from Burundi into the southern and northern provinces of Kivu in Zaire.

5. Prior to the massive influx of Rwandans in July 1994, there were only 18,000 Rwandan refugees in North Kivu and 106,000 Burundi in South Kivu. The arrival of over 1,700,000 Rwandans into both North and South Kivu called for a large emergency aid programme, including the use of international military resources, to allow the international aid community to address this unparalleled man-made disaster. In July 1994, UNHCR issued an Appeal covering the revised 1994 requirements for the Burundi and Rwanda emergency operation, including a Flash Appeal for funds to cover the immediate needs for the Rwandan refugees who had entered the country since 13 July 1994.

6. The first few weeks of the emergency were especially tragic. Thousands of refugees died from water-borne diseases and dehydration; the towns of Goma, Uvira and Bukavu were completely overwhelmed by the transient refugee populations;

violence and insecurity dominated daily life in the camps; food distribution was manipulated by the refugee leaders to the detriment of vulnerable refugees; the population of unaccompanied minors swelled as mothers abandoned children to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in a desperate attempt to ensure their survival; and the ecologically unique Virunga National Park was intruded upon daily by displaced persons in search of cooking fuel and supplementary food.

7. Through the massive effort of United Nations agencies, donors and NGOs, the crisis had eased by end-August 1994, and the rudiments of order and calm emerged over the next six months. The majority of refugees moved out of the towns into the camps and UNHCR began the consolidation of both camps and agency activities. UNHCR field staff succeeded in effecting food distribution to heads of households and ensuring a more equitable access to food resources; the provision of firewood helped to reduce looting of the National Park and of private lands; the closure of centres for unaccompanied minors was agreed to by the agencies concerned; and, through the tremendous efforts of the health specialized NGOs, the mortality rates dropped to average levels. After many delays and much resistance on the part of the refugee community, UNHCR successfully registered all refugees, and by end-March 1995 the population of each camp was known.

8. Nevertheless, the greatest problem remained the security situation in the camps. Serious intimidation of any individual expressing a desire to return to Rwanda occurred frequently and was a major stumbling block to repatriation. Other security problems, such as banditry, weapons smuggling, rape, misappropriation of humanitarian assistance, violent attacks against aid workers, rioting and looting, also abounded. In cooperation with the United Nations Secretary-General, UNHCR investigated possible remedial measures and by January 1995 had come to an agreement on an experimental solution -- the Zairian Camp Security Operation. Deployment of both the Zairian Camp Security Contingent, composed of Zairian security agents, and the Civilian Security Liaison Group, composed of expatriate police and military officers, began immediately in the North Kivu camps, and by 15 May was fully deployed in South Kivu as well.

9. Repatriation of the Rwandan refugees remains the only long-term solution. At the end of October 1994, the Governments of Zaire and Rwanda and UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement which established the conditions for voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees in safety and dignity. By mid-December 1994 the situation had calmed to the extent that organized repatriation could begin; in 1994 at least 154,000 Rwandans did return home, the majority of whom spontaneously. Organized repatriation numbers peaked in February 1995, with nearly 1,000 refugees per day registering for return. However, there was a dramatic decline in the numbers following the deterioration of conditions in Rwanda and the events in Kibeho camp in April.

10. The January 1995 Appeal was reviewed in May/June 1995 in the course of a major programme review. The resulting changes in requirements were reflected in a revised Appeal issued in July 1995.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

11. In spite of the political stalemate and the critical economic situation in Zaire, the country has willingly opened its doors to hundreds of thousands of asylum-seekers. At present, Zaire has the largest refugee population in Africa.

12. With regard to the Sudanese refugees and the remaining groups of refugees in Zaire from Angola and Uganda, the principal objective is to pursue the quest for a durable solution.

13. The priority in 1996 for the Rwandan/Burundi refugees will be to meet the basic needs of those refugees who remain in Zaire. Although there appears little prospect in the immediate future for large-scale repatriation of the Rwandan refugees, UNHCR will pursue all means to encourage the required conditions of safety and dignity in the countries of origin.

14. More specifically, the objectives for 1996 are outlined below.

15. **Angolan refugees**: With the signing of the Peace Accord between the Government of Angola and UNITA, the emphasis of the programme will be shifted from care and maintenance to promotion of voluntary repatriation. Existing infrastructure (roads and bridges) will be repaired in preparation of the repatriation operation.

16. In **Shaba**, the multi-sectoral assistance will continue in 1996 for all 30,000 refugees. Food assistance however, is not expected to continue beyond 1995.

17. In **Bas-Zaire**, only vulnerable groups, estimated at 18,000 persons, are being assisted. In 1996, emphasis will be laid on the promotion of voluntary repatriation.

18. **Sudanese and Ugandan refugees**: In Haut-Zaire, the goal of assisting some 61,700 refugees who are yet to become self-sufficient will be pursued. The majority of the assisted refugees are new arrivals from the Sudan. While repatriation of Ugandans will continue in 1996, there is little prospect at the moment for repatriation for the Sudanese because of the situation in southern Sudan. Therefore, emphasis will be laid on achieving self-sufficiency through agricultural programmes and the strengthening of the health, sanitation and education sectors. In 1996, WFP's difficulties in delivering food in Haut-Zaire should be lessened: a number of bridges and bad portions of road are planned for repair to enable improved food delivery, especially for the newcomers. Due to alleged frequent incursions from the Sudan, the security situation of the border camp of Doruma raises some concerns. Local authorities will receive logistical support from UNHCR in order to ensure security around the camp.

19. **Rwandan and Burundi refugees**: The repatriation of the majority of these refugees hinges upon progress in the reconciliation process and the lessening of

ethnic tensions in their countries of origin. The current political instability in both Rwanda and Burundi does not bode well for peace in 1995. Nevertheless, should conditions improve in Rwanda and Burundi a partial repatriation in 1996 would be possible and beneficiary numbers in Zaire would be reduced accordingly during the course of the year. Given the massive needs in the care and maintenance programme, activities can be only those of a life-sustaining nature and those which promote and facilitate repatriation. However, the provision of firewood to reduce the degradation of the surrounding environment, the continuation of security arrangements and the vital need to provide elementary education will be part of UNHCR's 1996 programme. The relocation of camps for security and logistical reasons will be done wherever feasible. All programme activities will continue to be designed with the specific needs of women and children taken into consideration. Programmes such as family reunification, establishment of grass roots women's organizations and reproductive health education will be extended.

**(b) Proposed budgets for 1996**

20. The financial requirements under the 1996 General Programmes are below the allocation made in 1995. The decrease is due to the smaller number of assisted refugees. Nevertheless, the repatriation of Ugandan refugees will necessitate an additional allocation of funds in 1995 as well as in 1996 before this exercise comes to an end.

21. For Special Programmes (Rwandan and Burundi refugees) the financial requirements will reflect the costs to continue care and maintenance activities and support repatriation efforts. A further review of the 1996 programme objectives and requirements will take place in the second half of 1995.

**(c) Implementing partners**

22. The number of implementing partners in Zaire had decreased tremendously due to the deteriorating socio-economic situation. Most of the international NGOs, which had left the country in 1991, returned only to Kivu during the crisis in July 1994. There are few local NGOs in other parts of the country to fill the vacuum. In eastern Zaire, UNHCR will encourage the development of local NGOs and the gradual transfer of responsibility from the large number of international agencies currently operating in North Kivu. In other regions, UNHCR will continue to investigate alternative implementing partners.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

23. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

24. The 1994 expenditure was substantially above the revised estimates, which did not yet include the additional requirements following the mass influx of Rwandan refugees into Zaire in July 1994. Initially, Emergency Response Teams were deployed to Bukavu, Goma and Uvira. After two to three months, relay staff were

sent on mission or on temporary assignment to the area concerned. However, towards the last quarter of 1994, it was decided to create posts in view of the ongoing nature of the operation. A total of 198 posts, of which 50 international staff posts, were newly established as of 1 November 1994. Various additional communication, transport and data processing equipment was purchased for the UNHCR offices in support of the relief operation.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

25. The revised 1995 requirements are also considerably higher than the initial estimates. The continuation of assistance to the substantially increased numbers of Rwandan and Burundi refugees in the Kivu area of Zaire necessitated an upward budget revision to cover administrative staff and non-staff costs during 1995. The 1995 budget also includes a provision for hazard pay currently approved for the period up to 31 August 1995 for United Nations staff in Goma, Bukavu and Uvira. Under the General Programmes it has also been necessary to revise the budgets upwards, particularly due to increased communication costs and due to the purchase of some additional equipment. The Sub-Office for Haut-Zaire was transferred back to Aru (Zaire) from Arua (Uganda) as of 1 June 1995, following an improvement in the security situation in northern Zaire. For administrative reasons, the office in Uvira was upgraded to a Sub-Office as of 1 January 1995.

**(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

26. The estimated requirements for 1996 will be further reviewed in the second half of 1995, as far as the Rwanda/Burundi Special Operation is concerned. The budget for the UNHCR office in Aru, following its reopening as described above, requires further review.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAIRE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | |
| 700.0 | – | 2,000.0 | EMERGENCY FUND | – |
| 962.2 | 1,377.3 | 1,178.5 | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | 1,000.3 |
| 614.4 a/ | – | – | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | – |
| 1,611.4 b/ | 1,720.8 | 1,843.6 | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | 1,773.3 |
| 27.1 c/ | – | – | RESETTLEMENT | – |
| 2,070.8 | 2,742.5 | 2,909.5 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 2,302.4 |
| 5,985.9 | 5,840.6 | 7,931.6 | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 5,076.0 |
| 197.4 | 280.0 | 302.7 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | 336.9 |
| 6,183.3 | 6,120.6 | 8,234.3 | TOTAL (1) | 5,412.9 |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | |
| 227.2 | 257.7 | – | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | – |
| 134.4 | 128.8 | 220.6 | ANGOLAN REPATRIATION PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 245.4 |
| 88,074.6 | – | 92,741.1 | RWANDA/BURUNDI OPERATION | 44,000.0 |
| 6,034.0 | 1,025.4 | 14,265.5 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 13,003.0 |
| – | – | 36.5 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| | | | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | |
| 1,049.4 | – | – | Extrabudgetary Food | – |
| 3,641.8 | – | – | Various Assistance | – |
| 89.3 | 37.0 | 69.2 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 99,250.7 | 1,448.9 | 107,332.9 | TOTAL (2) | 57,248.4 |
| 105,434.0 | 7,569.5 | 115,567.2 | GRAND TOTAL (1+2) | 62,661.3 |

a/ of which US$ 414,402 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation and US$ 200,000 incurred against Other Programmes

b/ of which US$ 404 incurred against Other Programmes

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.96/846/Part I/23
12 July 1995

Original: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

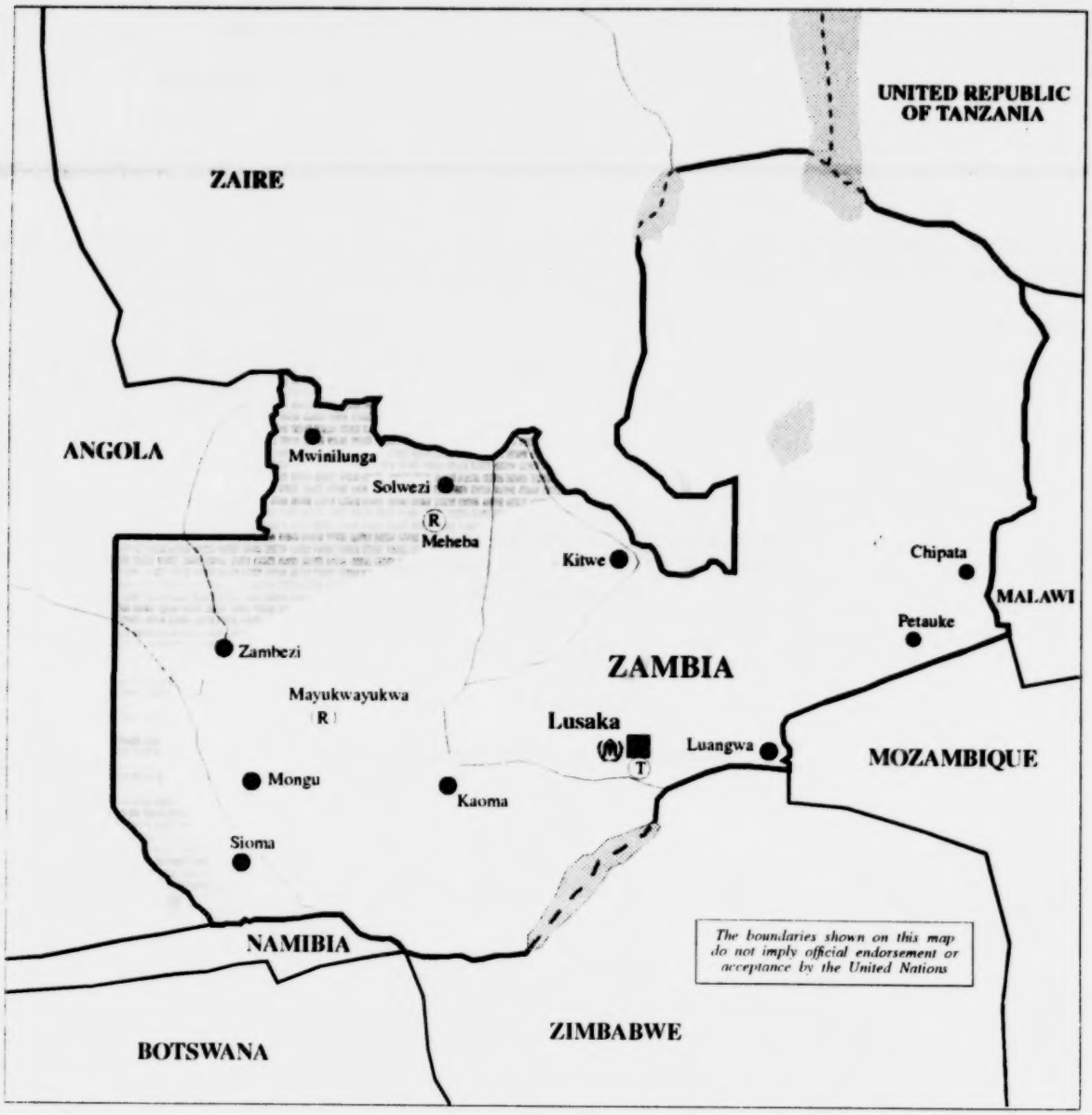
## PART I. AFRICA

## Section 23 - Zambia

(submitted by High Commissioner)

GE.95-02205

# ZAMBIA


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
R
Meheba
Kitwe
Chipata
MALAWI
Petauke
Zambezi
ZAMBIA
Mayukwayukwa
R
Lusaka
M
T
Luangwa
MOZAMBIQUE
Mongu
Kaoma
Sioma
NAMIBIA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
0
200
Km.
Capital
Town or village
R Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
T Transit centre
Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons
M UNHCR Office

## I.23 ZAMBIA

### 1. Beneficiary population

1. Zambia hosted 131,452 refugees as at end-March 1995, comprising 106,670 Angolans, 17,874 Zairians, 991 Mozambicans, 1,579 Somalis, 369 Rwandese, 170 Burundi and 3,799 persons of various other nationalities. The majority of refugees originating from Angola and Mozambique are from a rural background, while those from Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and Zaire are of urban origin.

2. Some 77,000 of the Angolan refugees are settled spontaneously along the Angolan border, while the remainder are in the local settlements of Meheba and Mayukwayukwa. Most refugees of urban origin are located in Lusaka.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

3. During 1994, 17,000 persons returned under the organized voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Ukwimi settlement (7 July to 23 September). Ukwimi settlement was subsequently handed over to the Government on 24 March 1995 and the few non-Mozambican refugees there were moved to Meheba settlement.

4. The increase in the number of urban asylum-seekers, in particular those originating from countries not bordering Zambia, heightened tension between refugees and members of the local community in Lusaka during the course of 1994. This culminated in the Government's decision to close the Makeni transit centre and move the refugees to the rural settlement at Meheba. This move in turn resulted in the movement of urban refugees and asylum-seekers from Zambia to neighbouring countries.

5. Following the signing of the Lusaka Protocol of 21 November 1994 and the decision of the United Nations Security Council of 8 February 1995 to approve the extension of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III), the prospect for the repatriation of Angolan refugees became a reality. During 1995, activities will focus on promotion of voluntary repatriation, capacity-building and the undertaking of a Mine Awareness Campaign. Consolidation of data on the refugee population to facilitate planning in Zambia and reception in Angola will also be carried out.

6. The programme for repatriation and reintegration of 1,350 Zambian refugees from Zaire (ex-Lumpas) was implemented during the course of 1994. The returnees were well-received and transported to their various destinations within Zambia.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

7. The organized voluntary repatriation of some 23,000 Angolan refugees from Meheba and 3,000 from Mayukwayukwa will be implemented in 1996. It is expected that the majority of the 71,000 Angolan refugees settled spontaneously along the border will repatriate on their own. UNHCR-organized repatriation will take the form of truck and/or bus transport, depending on accessibility to reception facilities in Angola. After the movement of the refugees, the Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements will be handed over to the Government. Any residual caseload of Angolan refugees that may not opt to repatriate will be governed by the relevant protection principles, including individual determination.

8. Pending the repatriation of Angolan refugees, local settlement assistance will continue to be provided, though at a reduced scale.

9. Local integration or repatriation, if conditions in countries of origin permit, remain the objectives for refugees from countries other than Angola. Political developments in their countries of origin will determine the course of action to be adopted. Local integration will be the priority in 1996 for those refugees without immediate prospect for a safe return.

### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

#### (i) General Programmes

10. Multi-sectoral care and maintenance assistance will be provided to some 4,000 urban asylum-seekers and refugees pending status determination and/or implementation of durable solutions. Budgetary provisions have been made for the transport of refugees, domestic needs, household support, health care and legal counselling. Refugees who opt for voluntary repatriation will be provided with transport assistance.

11. Local settlement assistance will be provided to some 26,000 Angolan refugees who are living in Meheba settlement in the North Western Province, and to some 3,000 Angolans living in Mayukwaykwa settlement in the Western Province. The main objective is to continue to provide essential services pending repatriation, which is expected to commence during the second half of 1996.

#### (ii) Special Programmes

12. The plan for the voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees from Zambia is being integrated into the Consolidated Appeal for the Repatriation and Reintegration of Angolan Refugees.

### (c) Implementing partners

13. The programme of assistance to Angolan refugees at Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlement will be implemented on the basis of tripartite agreements

between the Government of Zambia, UNHCR and CARE International. Assistance to non-Angolan urban refugees will be provided through the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

14. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

15. The 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support expenditure did not vary significantly from the revised estimates.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

16. Although the revised requirements are lower than the initial estimates, due to scaling down of operational activities for the Mozambican refugees, a comprehensive review is being conducted to establish the requirements for the Angolan Repatriation and Reintegration programme. The results of the review (which are not included in the attached budget table) will be consolidated into a regional operations plan, covering Angola and the countries of asylum.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

17. The same situation applies to the initial 1996 requirements as to the revised 1995 requirements. Under the Operations Plan for Voluntary Repatriation to Angola, a full-time presence in Meheba of an international staff member is being proposed. The posts of the Field Officer and other local staff will be budgeted under the regional operations plan.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | |
| 562.4 | 448.5 | 492.6 | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | 477.6 |
| 123.0 a/ | 24.4 | 29.4 | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | 29.4 |
| 1,026.0 | 1,513.8 | 1,635.1 | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | 800.0 |
| 2.1 b/ | – | – | RESETTLEMENT | – |
| 728.4 | 687.8 | 696.3 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | 785.0 |
| 2,441.9 | 2,674.5 | 2,853.4 | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 2,092.0 |
| 202.9 | 265.2 | 192.9 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | 203.6 |
| 2,644.8 | 2,939.7 | 3,046.3 | TOTAL (1) | 2,295.6 |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | |
| 39.4 | 50.5 | – | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | – |
| 867.5 | – | – | MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION | – |
| 445.3 | 105.2 | 114.3 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | 10.2 |
| 35.8 | 11.6 | 62.4 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| – | – | – | ANGOLAN REPATRIATION | – |
| – | – | 18.3 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | 23.0 |
| – | – | 11.6 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | 15.0 |
| 1,434.9 | – | – | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | – |
| 57.0 | 49.0 | 98.0 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT<br>Junior Professional Officer<br>See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 2,879.9 | 216.3 | 304.6 | TOTAL (2) | 48.2 |
| 5,524.7 | 3,156.0 | 3,350.9 | GRAND TOTAL (1+2) | 2,343.8 |

a/ of which US$ 100,000 incurred against General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

b/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

## PART I. AFRICA

### Section 24 - Zimbabwe

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02207

# ZIMBABWE

MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
Chinhoyi
HARARE
T
ZIMBABWE
Chegutu
Hwange
Kadoma
Kwe Kwe
Mutare
Gweru
Masvingo
Bulawayo
Zvishavane
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
0
100
Km.
Capital
T Transit centre
Town or village
UNHCR Office

## I.24 ZIMBABWE

### 1. Beneficiary population

1. Some 1,390 registered Mozambican refugees (vulnerable cases) remained in Zimbabwe at 31 December 1994, in addition to some 800 urban refugees.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

#### (a) Mozambican repatriation

2. During the course of 1994, the organized repatriation of Mozambicans from five camps within Zimbabwe was nearly completed, with 83,000 refugees repatriating in UNHCR convoys. Consequently, the provision for care and maintenance in the five camps was gradually phased out in line with actual departures. Exceeding UNHCR's initial planning assumptions, the refugee camps were able to be closed and handed over to the Government by the end of 1994, leaving behind only a small group of aged and disabled persons who continued to receive assistance as they were unable or unwilling to repatriate.

3. Between January and May 1995, the Office engaged in a limited operation to repatriate some 23,000 spontaneously settled Mozambicans out of an estimated 100,000 Mozambican nationals who have been residing in Zimbabwe and working mainly as contract labourers. The Office launched a mass information campaign in January and February and provided transport assistance to some 25,000 Mozambicans, a higher number than initially anticipated.

#### (b) Refugees and asylum-seekers

4. Since early 1995, the Office has succeeded in significantly reducing a backlog of cases which had not yet been determined by the eligibility committee.

### 3. 1996 country programmes

#### (a) Objectives

5. The Office will continue to pursue voluntary repatriation as the most desirable durable solution for urban refugees. For a limited number of individual cases, resettlement to a third country will be available according to established criteria.

6. The main emphasis of UNHCR's programme of assistance to urban refugees will be on care and maintenance, combined with elements of local integration activities in those cases where repatriation appears unfeasible in the foreseeable future. In designing its programme of assistance, UNHCR will place a stronger emphasis on self-sufficiency, rather than relying exclusively on the provision of material assistance. Assuming that Zimbabwe will experience further increases in the numbers of new arrivals, the Office will review constantly the assistance

programme and propose necessary qualitative adjustments in response to changes in the caseload. Apart from the expansion of income-generating activities, more emphasis will be placed on the provision of social counselling so as to ensure the smooth integration of urban refugees into society. The Office will also coordinate closely with the UNHCR Regional Office in South Africa to eliminate pull factors in the provision of material assistance.

7. The Office will continue to promote greater awareness of international protection issues, and, jointly with the Government of Zimbabwe, will continue to develop and consolidate Zimbabwe's liberal asylum policy and relevant procedures.

8. In close cooperation with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the office will pursue the objectives identified during the regional UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC) consultations, with a special focus on local capacity-building for both programme and protection functions, such as status determination.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

9. The care and maintenance assistance provided to approximately 500 urban refugees/asylum-seekers will include a major allocation in the sectors of domestic needs and income-generation.

(c) **Implementing partners**

10. The Refugee Services Unit of the Department for Social Welfare will continue to be UNHCR's main implementing partner for the delivery of assistance to urban refugees. The Commissioner for Refugees may delegate certain aspects of the implementation to the respective district offices and the management of the Waterfalls transit centre.

11. The International Catholic Migration Council (ICMC) will provide assistance in the income-generation sector upon having completed preparatory activities during 1995.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

12. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

13. The 1994 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support expenditure was some 24 per cent lower than the revised estimates, primarily under staffing costs. Given the exigencies of the massive voluntary repatriation movements to Mozambique in 1994, a number of staff members agreed to defer their entitlements for leave to the following year.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

14. The revised requirements are considerably lower than the initial estimates. The accelerated repatriation movement and the reduction in care and maintenance assistance for the Mozambican refugees necessitated a concurrent decrease in the Programme Delivery and Administrative Support budgets. Most of the activities in the refugee camps were consolidated by the end of 1994, with the respective phase-out of the posts assigned to them. Assistance for the remaining caseload in the camps as well as the spontaneously settled refugees is expected to end by June 1995, leading to the discontinuation, by September 1995, of all the posts associated with the Mozambican repatriation programme. Other objects of expenditure have also been decreased accordingly.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

15. The initial 1996 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support requirements are significantly lower than the revised 1995 budget, taking into account the phase-out of the care and maintenance programme for the Mozambican refugees. All the operational activities of the voluntary repatriation, as well as the care and maintenance programmes for the Mozambican refugees, will be concluded by June 1995. Only 2 international and 13 local posts will be retained at the Branch Office beyond December 1995 to perform core protection and programme functions. The respective decrease is effected across the various objects of expenditure to reflect the lower staffing level.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | |
| 2,171.8 | 1,330.0 | 1,203.6 | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | 512.7 |
| 5.4 a/ | – | – | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | – |
| 0.3 a/ | – | – | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | – |
| 0.6 a/ | – | – | RESETTLEMENT | – |
| 446.0 | 417.6 | 350.0 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 384.3 |
| 2,624.1 | 1,747.6 | 1,553.6 | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 897.0 |
| 36.0 | 66.2 | 38.9 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | 64.3 |
| 2,660.1 | 1,813.8 | 1,592.5 | T O T A L ( 1 ) | 961.3 |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | |
| 7,390.8 | 2,603.8 | 1,984.1 | MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION | – |
| 491.3 | 531.4 | 412.9 | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | 6.0 |
| 137.8 | 117.0 | 99.1 | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | – |
| 335.6 | 204.4 | – | OTHER TRUST FUNDS Various assistance | – |
| 8,355.5 | 3,456.6 | 2,496.1 | T O T A L ( 2 ) | 6.0 |
| 11,015.6 | 5,270.4 | 4,088.6 | GRAND TOTAL (1+2) | 967.3 |

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes

UN

**UNITED NATIONS**

**A**

**General Assembly**

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Forty-sixth session

# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1996

## PART I. AFRICA

## Section 25 - Western Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02768

## I.25 WESTERN AFRICA

1. This chapter on UNHCR activities in Western Africa covers Burkina Faso, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo.

### 1. Beneficiary population

2. At the end of 1994, the total refugee population in the seven countries covered by this chapter was estimated to be 125,000. Since at 31 December 1993, it had been only 55,000, the number of registered refugees had increased by 70,000, principally in Burkina Faso, Niger, the Gambia and Togo. Country statistics break down as follows:

- 49,990 refugees in Burkina Faso, 49,500 of whom are Malian Moors and Tuaregs settled in the north and centre of the country;
- 2,000 Senegalese refugees in the Gambia;
- 23,600 Senegalese refugees in Guinea-Bissau;
- 15,800 refugees, including 15,000 Mauritanians settled at Kayes in Mali;
- 15,070 refugees, including 13,000 Malians, 2,000 Chadians and 70 of various other nationalities in Niger;
- 6,027 refugees in Nigeria, including 4,100 Liberians; 3,657 of the refugees in Nigeria receive assistance from the Programme;
- 12,231 Ghanaian refugees in Togo.

3. The resurgence of refugee movements in the area is principally due to confrontations in northern Mali in 1994 and to sporadic intercommunal violence in the north of Ghana between the Dagomba and the Kakomba, since the beginning of 1994.

4. The mass movements of Malian Moor and Tuareg refugees displaced by fighting in northern Mali were directed towards Burkina Faso and Niger, while those of Ghanaian refugees were directed to Togo.

5. Newly arrived refugees in the host countries are as a rule settled and assisted in rural areas by UNHCR. There are also urban refugees in the large towns, although they are far less numerous than the rural refugees.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

6. **Togo**: As a result of the Amnesty Act adopted by the Togolese Parliament, approximately 150,000 refugees previously settled in Benin and Ghana have returned spontaneously. To complete this process, UNHCR and the Togolese authorities began consultations at the beginning of this year. Arrangements for the voluntary repatriation and reintegration programme for

Togolese refugees will be worked out, finalized and implemented on completion of the current consultations. The needs of 8,000 Ghanaian refugees who arrived at the beginning of 1994 were met by an allocation from the 1994 Emergency Fund.

7. **Niger**: National reconciliation culminated with the signing of a peace agreement between the Niger Government and the armed opposition, followed by the adoption of an Amnesty Act by the Niger National Assembly. This new context should facilitate the search for lasting solutions to the problem of the refugees from Niger in the sub-region and in Algeria. Steps toward this end have already been taken by UNHCR.

8. **Burkina Faso**: The approximately 40,000 Tuareg refugees who arrived in their country of asylum, Burkina Faso, during 1994, with their cattle, required emergency assistance. Their needs were met by an allocation from the 1994 Emergency Fund.

9. **Mali**: The situation also seems to be gradually returning to normal in northern Mali. It is estimated that large numbers of Malians displaced inside and outside Mali have already returned to their areas of origin in northern Mali. Yet again, the results of the ongoing dialogue in Mali between the different parties should make it possible to establish durable and favourable conditions for the repatriation of the Malian Tuaregs.

10. **Sierra Leone**: In contrast, the renewed hostilities in Sierra Leone makes the prospect of peace increasingly distant and simultaneously generates refugee flows to a number of neighbouring countries, including the Gambia. The Regional Branch Office, which sent a mission to assess needs in the Gambia at the beginning of 1995, reported an influx of approximately 4,000 Sierra Leonean refugees. Care and maintenance assistance from the project's general funds has been arranged in the Gambia for this group.

11. **Nigeria**: The 48 per cent increase in the number of refugees assisted during 1994, combined with the distortions caused by soaring inflation and the three-month strike which mainly affected oil production, and consequently the Nigerian economy, led to the budget allocation for the care and maintenance programme planned for 1994 being revised upwards. This increase was made possible thanks to supplementary funds from the General Programme.

12. In addition, following the reduction in the number of refugees receiving food assistance from WFP in Nigeria and in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum between WFP and UNHCR, supplies for the refugees, numbering under 5,000, has become the responsibility of UNHCR since the beginning of this year. This new situation will lead to increased pressure on the volume of resources to be mobilized for the programme in Nigeria.

13. Following the influx of 2,000 Cameroonians into the State of Borno, in north-east Nigeria, UNHCR intervened to provide them with humanitarian assistance at the beginning of 1995. However, the consultations which were launched in 1994 to facilitate the repatriation of 500 Chadian refugees are still under way.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

14. In 1996, UNHCR will pursue the following objectives in Western Africa:

- It will monitor political and social developments in the subregion and, as soon as conditions permit, undertake consultations with the authorities in order to find lasting solutions to the refugee problem. Preparations for the repatriation of the refugees from Togo, Mali and Niger should result in the effective implementation of reintegration programmes in those three countries;

- In conjunction with efforts to find lasting solutions, the various UNHCR offices will set up programmes of assistance in various spheres (health, education and housing) whose components will in principle be the same as in previous years. Steps will be taken to strengthen income-generation activities, in particular through the promotion of micro-projects for urban refugees and refugee women. Depending on their skills, other refugees could be given short-term apprenticeships in the informal sector;

- Census operations will be continued where necessary in order to improve the system of data collection on refugee populations.

15. In the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, the influx of Sierra Leonean and Senegalese refugees makes it more than necessary to open and prepare sites in 1996, prior to the transfer and settlement of refugees in these arable areas far from the borders. This corresponds to a dual objective:

- Assuring the protection of the refugees by moving them away from the borders;

- Encouraging the refugees to become self-reliant by developing the arable land made available to them.

### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

16. As a whole, the budgets proposed in 1996 for the programmes of refugee assistance in the countries under review in the subregion are higher than in previous years. These increases are attributable to the ever-growing number of beneficiaries, in particular in Burkina Faso, the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

17. **Burkina Faso**: The programme requirements for Malian refugees increased considerably in 1995 due to the influx of more than 40,000 refugees towards the end of 1994. In 1996, the main sectors of assistance for the care and maintenance of the Malian Tuaregs will be the following: health, transport, water supply, stockraising and education. The requirements in other sectors, such as shelter, community services, basic necessities and reafforestation will also be covered by budget allocations for the project.

18. **The Gambia**: The allocation planned in 1995 initially to cover the needs of the 2,000 Senegalese refugees will be increased in order to cover those of the

4,000 Sierra Leonean refugees who arrived in the Gambia during the year. The situation will be closely monitored in order to determine whether it will be necessary to increase the planned budget for 1996.

19. **Mali**: The planned budget allocation for all the care and maintenance projects for refugees in Mali covers the needs of 15,000 Mauritanian refugees in Kayes and of 700 urban refugees of various nationalities at Bamako.

20. **Niger**: In 1995 almost 13,000 Malian Tuareg refugees arrived in Niger, in addition to the 2,026 Chadian refugees already settled there since 1991. The needs of this group cannot be suitably covered by the resources initially allocated in 1996 for the Chadian refugees. A mission has been sent to Niger in order to assess the Malian refugees' needs.

21. **Guinea-Bissau**: At the request of the Guinea-Bissau authorities, UNHCR plans to organize the transfer of 23,777 Senegalese refugees to a new site away from the border. This transfer will be the second of its kind since the influx of Senegalese refugees to Guinea-Bissau began. Its implementation, which was not provided for in the 1996 budget, will inevitably have financial implications for the amount of the allocation planned for the programme in Guinea-Bissau in 1996.

22. **Togo**: An allocation has been foreseen for the care and maintenance of 8,400 refugees in Togo, comprising 8,000 Ghanaians and 400 urban refugees from various central and western African nations. At end-1994, there were an estimated 168,000 Togolese refugees, of whom 70,000 in Benin and 98,000 in Ghana. Negotiations are underway between, on the one hand, Togo and UNHCR and the countries of asylum (Benin and Ghana) and UNHCR, on the other, with a view to putting into effect a voluntary repatriation programme for Togolese refugees. Should the voluntary repatriation of the Togolese prove feasible, a request for funds to finance a reintegration project for returnees will be submitted.

(c) **Implementing partners**

23. In the countries covered by this report, arrangements for programme implementation in 1996 will vary according, on the one hand, to the scale and complexity of the planned activities and, on the other, to the responsibilities assigned to the various offices.

24. In Nigeria, where UNHCR has a Branch Office, the care and maintenance programme for the Liberian refugees in Oru camp has for a number of years been carried out by the Nigerian Red Cross (NRC). The UNHCR Branch Office in Lagos intends to renew the partnership agreement with this organization in 1996 for the execution of projects on behalf of several categories of refugees.

25. In Mali, the NGOs which will be responsible for the execution of the repatriation and reintegration project for the Malian returnees are being selected by the Bamako Office. However, the care and maintenance project for the Mauritanian refugees at Kase and the assistance project for the urban refugees in Bamako are being implemented under the responsibility of the Association des Groupements des Eglises Evangeliques et Missions Protestantes au Mali (AGEMPEM) and the Association des Anciens Volontaires des Nations Unies (AAVNU) respectively.

26. In Burkina Faso, two NGOs (the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)) and Delwendé act as operational partners:

- ADRA is responsible for executing all the components of the project (distribution of material assistance, water supply, health and education) in the north (Dori, Djibo, Gorom-Gorom);

- Delwendé, a local NGO, also ensures the execution of the same programme at the site of Saag Yaogo, in the vicinity of the capital.

27. In the other countries covered by the Regional Office for Western Africa (the Gambia, Niger, Togo and Guinea-Bissau) where UNHCR is not yet represented, its administrative operational partner is still the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which is linked to UNHCR by a partnership agreement. Action by UNDP is supplemented in the field by that of the partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) responsible for the practical execution of the projects. This type of cooperation, which has already proved its worth, will be continued in 1996.

28. Thus, in the Gambia, in addition to UNDP, the Gambian Red Cross and the English church (AMDM) will be involved in implementing the care and maintenance project for refugees, most of whom are Sierra-Leonean and Senegalese. In Guinea-Bissau, the Regional Branch Office plans to renew the partnership agreements with the "Dutch Doctors", the Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA) and the Ministry of Agriculture.

29. In Niger, the Red Cross of Niger, which has been executing UNHCR programmes for a number of years, will again be entrusted with the execution of the assistance project on behalf of Chadian and Malian refugees in 1996.

30. In Togo, the Organisation Catholique pour le Développement intégral (OCDI) and the Togolese Red Cross, which already participate in the execution of the care and maintenance project for the Ghanaian refugees, will be involved in the implementation of the programme planned in 1996.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

31. The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo are covered by the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar, Senegal, with an international UNHCR presence in Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria and Togo.

32. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, (A/AC.96/845/Part I refers).

(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

33. **Burkina Faso**: Due to the influx of 40,000 Tuareg refugees from Mali into Burkina Faso in the course of 1994, a Senior Emergency Administration Officer was deployed to Burkina Faso in November 1994. Expenditure for missions, the opening of an office in Ouagadougou and the procurement of vehicles, generators, equipment and furniture was met through an allocation from the 1994 Emergency Fund.

34. **The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Niger**: With the exception of Guinea-Bissau, where a UNHCR Field Officer is attached to the UNDP Office, there are no separate Programme Delivery and Administrative Support costs for these countries, as UNDP is implementing UNHCR's programmes under the operational projects administered by the UNHCR Regional Office in Dakar.

35. **Mali**: The 1994 expenditure was lower than revised estimates due to delays in the filling of Professional and General Service posts. These delays resulted in savings in both staff and non-staff costs such as operating expenses and the purchase of non-expendable property.

36. **Nigeria**: The 1994 expenditure was significantly higher than anticipated. Security conditions required the establishment of a United Nations Field Security Officer post for the United Nations Agencies, to which UNHCR is contributing. In addition, higher costs were incurred due to the devaluation of the naira against the dollar.

37. **Togo**: Preparations for the repatriation of Togolese refugees in neighbouring countries and the influx of refugees from Ghana required the fielding of a mission of an international UNHCR staff member to Togo in the autumn of 1994. This involved staff costs which had not been foreseen in the initial 1994 budget.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

38. **Burkina Faso**: A UNHCR Liaison Office was opened in Ouagadougou on 1 January 1995 and a Field Antenna in Dori on 1 March 1995. A budget for 1995 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs was established to cover staff costs for 4 Professional and 19 General Service posts and for office equipment required for the Liaison Office and the field antenna.

39. **Mali**: The revised Programme Delivery and Administrative Support costs are lower than initially anticipated due to the discontinuation of a post of Field Officer. Furthermore, the budget for the purchase of non-expendable property was significantly lower, as considerable procurement had been effected in 1994.

40. **Nigeria**: The revised Programme Delivery and Administrative Support costs have seen a significant increase over initial estimates. The prices of all commodities and services in Nigeria have increased dramatically, and considerable maintenance work has been necessary on the UNHCR office premises.

41. **Togo**: A budget for 1995 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support costs has been established to cover the need for post creations of a Liaison Officer and seven General Service posts. Funds have also been foreseen for the establishment of an office with all necessary furniture and equipment.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

42. **Burkina Faso**: The initial 1996 budget is proposed at a lower level than in 1995, since less equipment will have to be purchased. The amount foreseen for travel costs is being increased to allow for the monitoring of movements of refugees who are of nomadic background and not settled in specific camps, but rather scattered over a wide area.

43. **Mali**: The initial 1996 requirements in Mali are proposed at a slightly higher level than in 1995 due to the creation of two General Service posts in Field Office Gao and the need to better support that Field Office with office equipment which will be essential in monitoring the repatriation process.

44. **Nigeria**: The initial requirements are proposed at a slightly lower level due to the devaluation of the naira against the dollar in April 1995.

45. **Togo**: The initial 1996 requirements in Togo will be lower than in 1995, since no major expenditure is foreseen for office equipment and other non-expendable property.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| | | | **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | |
| | | | | EMERGENCY FUND | |
| 843.2 | – | – | Burkina Faso | | – |
| 658.2 | – | – | Togo | | – |
| | | | | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | |
| 567.2 | 228.5 | 1,206.0 | Burkina Faso | | 903.0 |
| 280.8 a/ | 261.3 | 581.4 | Gambia | | 562.1 |
| 541.6 | – | – | Guinea Bissau | | – |
| 223.0 | 131.6 | 511.7 | Mali | | 492.4 |
| 314.0 | 762.7 | 1,378.3 | Nigeria | | 1,174.3 |
| 172.6 b/ | 79.3 | 295.6 | Niger | | 261.8 |
| 73.0 | 382.3 | 577.6 | Togo | | 439.1 |
| | | | | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | |
| 579.1 c/ | – | 100.0 g/ | Mali | | – |
| 71.0 d/ | – | 50.0 g/ | Nigeria | | – |
| 87.5 | 100.0 | 269.0 | West Africa | | 150.0 |
| | | | | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | |
| – | 534.1 | 387.2 | Guinea Bissau | | 457.7 |
| 52.2 e/ | 24.5 | 133.5 | Nigeria | | 133.5 |
| | | | | RESETTLEMENT | |
| 0.9 f/ | – | – | Nigeria | | – |
| 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | West Africa | | 14.0 |
| | | | | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | |
| 545.9 | 339.9 | 497.0 | Nigeria | | 479.9 |
| 126.8 | – | 872.3 | Burkina Faso | | 683.2 |
| 666.3 d/ | – | 632.2 g/ | Mali | | 670.5 |
| 5.5 | – | 282.3 | Togo | | 228.3 |
| 5,822.8 | 2,858.2 | 7,788.1 | | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 6,649.8 |
| | | | | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | |
| 115.5 | 26.7 | 74.3 | Nigeria | | 68.2 |
| – | – | 64.3 | Burkina Faso | | 48.7 |
| – | – | 55.8 | Mali | | 62.3 |
| **5,938.3** | **2,884.9** | **7,982.5** | | **TOTAL (1)** | **6,829.0** |

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN WESTERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| | | | **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | |
| | | | | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | |
| 32.9 | 24.8 | - | Burkina Faso | | - |
| 5.1 | - | - | Gambia | | - |
| 42.3 | 45.0 | - | Mali | | - |
| 16.3 | 25.1 | - | Niger | | - |
| 50.4 | 49.1 | - | Nigeria | | - |
| 4.8 | 15.5 | - | Togo | | - |
| 100.0 | - | - | Nigeria | LIBERIA REPATRIATION/RETURNEE PROGRAMME | - |
| | | | | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | |
| 22.5 | - | - | Mali | | - |
| 24.7 | - | - | Nigeria | | - |
| 20.7 | - | 350.0 | West Africa | Regional Project | 350.0 |
| - | 768.4 | - | Mali | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | - |
| 87.5 | 78.0 | 89.0 | Nigeria | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT Junior Professional Officer See Overview Tables (Part II) | 7.0 |
| **407.2** | **1,005.9** | **439.0** | | **TOTAL (2)** | **357.0** |
| **6,345.5** | **3,890.8** | **8,421.5** | | **GRAND TOTAL (1+2)** | **7,186.0** |

a/ of which US$ 1,031 incurred against Other Programmes
b/ of which US$ 604 incurred against Other Programmes
c/ of which US$ 500,000 incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
d/ obligation incurred against the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation
e/ of which US$ 460 incurred against Other Programmes
f/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
g/ allocated from the General Allocation for Voluntary Repatriation

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# UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1994-1995 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND AND BUDGET FOR 1996

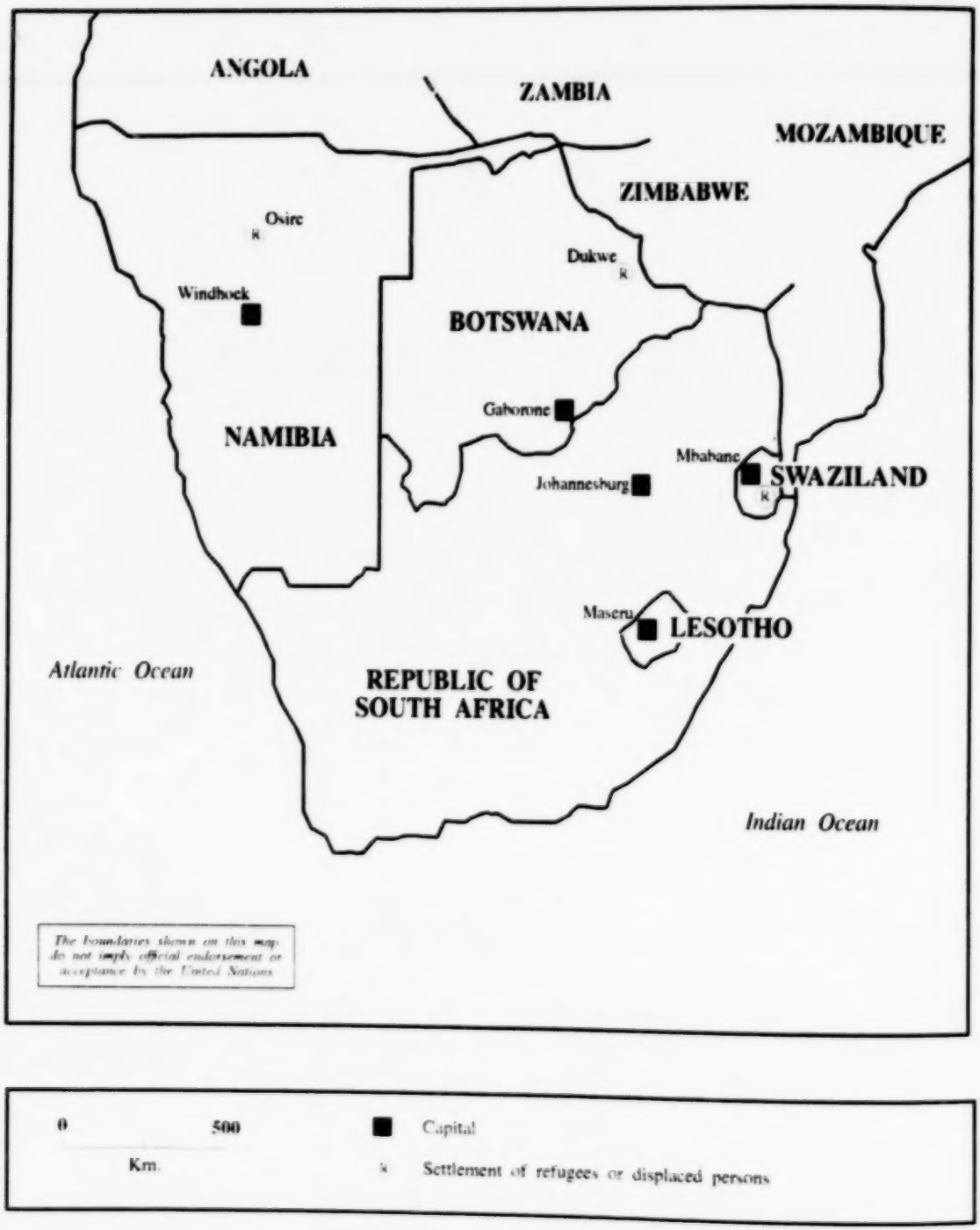
## PART I. AFRICA

## Section 26 - Southern Africa

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.95-02232

# SOUTHERN AFRICA



## I.26 SOUTHERN AFRICA

1. This chapter covers UNHCR activities in South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

2. With the conversion of the former Office of the Chief of Mission (OCM) to the Regional Office for Southern Africa in early 1995, UNHCR South Africa assumed direct responsibility for UNHCR activities in Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. The Regional Office is responsible for the formulation and coordination of refugee policies, assistance programmes and protection activities in those countries. This regional approach includes the fostering of close working relationships with Governments and regional institutions such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on issues of regional concern such as population movements, emergency preparedness and irregular refugee movements.

3. In particular, the Regional Office, in conjunction with relevant Liaison Offices, will continue to promote international protection issues with Governments in the region and initiate measures aimed at the harmonization of refugee assistance and eligibility procedures. The Regional Office will also collaborate closely with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the region, following the recommendations of the regional UNHCR-NGO Partnership in Action (PARinAC) symposium, held in early 1995.

### A. SOUTH AFRICA

#### 1. Beneficiary population

4. At the end of 1994, South Africa hosted 91,900 refugees, comprising an estimated 90,000 Mozambican refugees and some 1,900 refugees of various nationalities. In addition, some 400 South African returnees were being assisted.

#### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

5. The repatriation operation to Mozambique had to be revised during the course of 1994 since fewer Mozambicans decided to avail themselves of UNHCR transport assistance than initially reflected in UNHCR's planning assumptions. Upon having launched a final mass information campaign involving refugee leaders, the programme was subsequently scaled down and terminated at the end of March 1995. A total of 32,010 Mozambican refugees were repatriated during the operation.

6. The peaceful outcome of South Africa's general election in April 1994 and subsequent indications by the Government of National Unity that additional employment opportunities would be created probably contributed to an increase in the number of asylum-seekers entering South Africa. In the course of 1995, South

African public opinion has shown a strong sense of xenophobia, which often does not distinguish between illegal migrants and genuine refugees. This development remains of great concern to UNHCR as it undermines the protection of refugees.

7. A skills training project financed by a Trust Fund for South African returnees was successfully implemented in 1994 and 1995, enabling some 600 returnees to acquire vocational skills which will facilitate their entry into the employment market.

8. At the end of 1994, a reorientation of the programme of assistance resulted in a change of the local settlement project to care and maintenance since the forms of assistance shifted to care and maintenance assistance for urban asylum-seekers pending a more durable solution.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

9. UNHCR will continue its current policy of not providing direct material assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. Instead, it will support and facilitate self-funded activities by local NGOs. To this end, UNHCR will continue to support the work of these NGOs.

10. Based on a survey which is being conducted in 1995 on the professional profile of urban refugees, UNHCR will develop activities in the income-generation sector, thus facilitating the local integration of recognized refugees.

11. The Regional Office will play an active role in disseminating information on the role of UNHCR and the protection of refugees. In this context, the office will also engage in a number of training activities for both government entities and NGOs, in an effort to support and strengthen local capacity building.

12. UNHCR will continue to promote the principles of international protection and assist the Government in further developing its liberal asylum policy.

### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

#### (i) General Programmes

13. Care and maintenance: Emphasis will be placed on training activities for the implementing partner and the government authorities on eligibility determination and asylum procedures. Since UNHCR is not directly providing assistance but rather facilitating and supporting activities by local NGOs which are coordinated through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the main allocation of the Care and Maintenance project is under the sector for Operational Support. A revised submission for this project, prepared in response to the growing numbers of asylum-seekers, is currently under review.

**(c) Implementing partners**

14. The South African Red Cross Society will continue to provide social counselling and emergency assistance to urban refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, UNHCR will collaborate closely with other NGOs and respective umbrella organizations, which are involved in refugee assistance programmes.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

15. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

16. The 1994 expenditure was lower than the revised estimates, mainly under the objects of expenditure related to salaries and other common staff costs. Following the revision in the planning assumptions of the Mozambican repatriation programme, and the consequent reduction in the beneficiary population, a number of the posts created for the repatriation remained vacant, with corresponding savings in non-staff costs that had been budgeted to support these posts.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

17. The revised requirements are considerably lower than the initial estimates. With the conclusion of the organized repatriation for the Mozambican refugees, expected in the first half of 1995, the Sub-Office in Nelspruit as well as the Field Offices in Phalaborwa, Wintervelt and Giyani will be closed down and all the posts associated with this programme discontinued.

**(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

18. The initial 1996 requirements are significantly lower than the revised 1995 budget, taking into account the phase-out of some of the posts associated with the Mozambican repatriation.

19. Although the budgetary provision under Special Programmes has been decreased, the allocation under General Programmes is being increased, following the decision to establish the Office of the Regional Representative in Johannesburg to coordinate and supervise UNHCR programmes in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. The capacity of the Regional Office has been maintained commensurate with the expanded geographical scope as well as with the new initiatives for prevention of conflicts, promotion of solutions and delivery of protection and material assistance in the region. Therefore, a number of posts originally created under the Mozambican repatriation programme have been extended under General Programmes to deal with refugee-related matters in the region.

## B. BOTSWANA

### 1. Beneficiary population

20. At the end of 1994, Botswana hosted a refugee population of 500 refugees, of whom some 400 received UNHCR assistance. The 226 Angolan refugees made up the largest national group.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

21. An ongoing repatriation of South African refugees has been undertaken during 1994 and 1995. It is expected that the remaining South African nationals will opt for nationalization in Botswana. The repatriation of Lesotho refugees was hampered by the political situation in Lesotho during the course of 1994. In line with the completed repatriation to South Africa, UNHCR's presence in Botswana was reduced during late 1994.

### 3. 1996 country programmes

#### (a) Objectives

22. UNHCR's objective for the Angolan refugees is to facilitate their voluntary repatriation during 1996.

23. The remaining caseload of urban refugees at Dukwe settlement will continue to be provided with assistance aimed at facilitating their local integration. Some 40 per cent of the urban refugees are considered self-reliant; it is hoped that this ratio can be increased to 60 per cent during the course of 1996, through activities in the education and income-generation sectors.

#### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

##### (i) General Programmes

24. **Care and maintenance**: The number of beneficiaries is being maintained at 400 persons. Although refugees have already attained a degree of self-reliance, a substantial number will still require assistance in food and education.

25. Budgetary provisions for the repatriation of Angolan refugees will be made under a special appeal being developed for the Angolan repatriation.

#### (c) Implementing partners

26. The Botswana Council for Refugees will continue to be UNHCR's main implementing partner, both in Gaborone and at the Dukwe settlement.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

27. Variations due to changes in budget parameters are not discussed in the subsequent analysis (Overview of UNHCR Activities, Part I (A/AC.96/845) refers).

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

28. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from the revised estimates.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

29. The revised requirements are slightly higher than the initial allocation. Although the change of the status of the office to a Liaison Office has led to a reduction of the number of staff assigned there, a relocation to a smaller premises is planned in the revised estimates which will result in additional costs for renovation, removal and arrangements for cleaning and security services. Replacement of some of the old equipment is also envisaged in the revised estimates.

**(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

30. The initial 1996 requirements are significantly lower than the revised 1995 budget. Pending a detailed review to be conducted in 1995 on the protection and assistance programmes in the country as well as the coverage of some or all of these activities by the Regional Office, all the posts at the Liaison Office are scheduled to be discontinued at the end 1995

## C. LESOTHO

### 1. Beneficiary population

31. Lesotho hosted 68 refugees at the end of 1994, most of whom (35) are of South African nationality.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

32. UNHCR's assistance programme has remained largely unchanged during 1994 and 1995, both in terms of beneficiaries and assistance provided. During the course of 1994, some 180 South African refugees repatriated and it is expected that the remaining group of South Africans will undertake steps to seek naturalization.

### 3. 1996 country programmes

**(a) Objectives**

33. UNHCR will continue to seek durable solutions for the relatively small caseload of urban refugees in Lesotho. The pursuit of higher education, supported

by a scholarship programme, is being considered to facilitate both the local integration of urban refugees as well as their possible return to their country of origin.

(b) **Proposed budgets for 1996**

(i) **General Programmes**

34. **Care and maintenance**: Since the care and maintenance programme for urban refugees was not entirely implemented during 1994 and will only be partially implemented in 1995, a detailed review will be conducted by the Regional Office in South Africa to determine whether a discontinuation of assistance to urban refugees can be considered. At present, a budget is being proposed for the care and maintenance of 35 urban refugees, with the major allocation going towards domestic needs.

(c) **Implementing partners**

35. The refugee coordination unit in the Ministry of Interior of Lesotho is responsible for the implementation of the assistance programme for urban refugees.

(d) **Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

(i) **1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

36. The 1994 expenditure was lower than the revised estimates. The arrangements for sharing the office premises with UNDP resulted in lower expenditure in rental, security and cleaning services as well as office equipment.

(ii) **Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

37. The revised requirements are not significantly different from the initial allocation.

(iii) **Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

38. The initial 1996 requirements are lower than the revised 1995 budget. In conjunction with the planned review of assistance to urban refugees, the need to maintain a UNHCR presence will also be considered during the course of 1995.

## D. NAMIBIA

### 1. Beneficiary population

39. Namibia hosted some 1,100 refugees at the end of 1994, the majority of whom were of Angolan origin.

## 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

40. During the course of 1994, all infrastructural work at Osiri camp was completed, including the installation of water supplies and the erection of brick houses for refugees. This activity was originally scheduled to be completed in late 1993 but had been delayed due to prolonged negotiations involving the commercial contractor as well as administrative difficulties in the implementation arrangement with UNDP.

## 3. 1996 country programmes

### (a) Objectives

41. With preparatory activities being conducted in 1995, it is anticipated that most Angolan refugees residing at Osiri camp will be able to return to Angola in safety and dignity during the course of 1996.

42. The residual and urban cases will be assisted through income-generation projects, with emphasis on group rather than individual projects. To ensure better local integration, education and skills training of refugees are priority areas. At the same time, UNHCR will encourage the Government to issue work permits to skilled refugees who seek job opportunities.

### (b) Proposed budgets for 1996

#### (i) General Programmes

43. Care and maintenance: The provision of care and maintenance to urban refugees residing at Osiri camp will continue with major expenditures foreseen in the sectors of domestic needs and education. Depending on the timing of the repatriation operation to Angola, the care and maintenance programme may conceivably be reduced during the course of 1996.

44. A separate special programme for the repatriation of Angolan refugees will be designed during the latter half of 1995. Budgetary details will be reflected in an overall appeal for the Angolan repatriation.

### (c) Implementing partners

45. The Council of Churches of Namibia will continue to be UNHCR's sole implementing partner for refugee assistance.

### (d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

#### (i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)

46. The 1994 expenditure was higher than the revised estimates. Pending the appointment of the Senior Liaison Officer, staff had to be deployed twice on mission status to continue with the provision of protection and material assistance

to the refugees. This resulted in a higher expenditure under the budgets for staffing and the regional/extra-regional travel.

(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)

47. The revised requirements are not significantly different from the initial allocation.

(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)

48. Initial 1996 Programme Delivery and Administrative Support requirements are not significantly different from the revised 1995 budget. Pending progress on the repatriation of refugees to Angola, which may lead to a readjustment in the staffing requirements, the level of the staffing is being maintained as in 1995.

## E. SWAZILAND

### 1. Beneficiary population

49. As at December 1994, Swaziland hosted 600 refugees, mostly of urban origin, and all of whom received UNHCR assistance.

### 2. Developments in 1994 and 1995

50. The repatriation of Mozambican refugees was concluded as scheduled in 1994, with close to 11,000 Mozambicans having repatriated voluntarily with transport assistance from UNHCR. During the latter half of 1994, UNHCR activities in Swaziland were consolidated and the size of the office was reduced in line with the diminished operational requirements.

51. During late 1994 and early 1995, the Liaison Office in Mbabane recorded increasing numbers of new arrivals, including some who had already found protection in other countries in the region.

### 3. 1996 country programmes

(a) Objectives

52. During 1996, UNHCR expects to provide assistance to some 500 recognized refugees and approximately 300 asylum-seekers, most of whom are expected to be new arrivals during 1996. Refugees will be assisted in their efforts at attaining self sufficiency through temporary payments of subsistence allowance and, more specifically, the provision of income-generation activities. Refugee students will be provided with opportunities to pursue their studies.

**(b) Proposed budgets for 1996**

53. The care and maintenance programme to urban refugees covers activities in various sectors, with the major allocation being under the domestic needs sector, followed by education.

54. In order to sustain minimum levels of physical welfare, new arrivals will receive a basic kit of household items, including blankets, kitchen utensils and soap. In addition, basic food items will be procured locally for residents of Malindza settlement. Since new arrivals in Swaziland will continue to be accommodated in Malindza, some minor renovations will be carried out at the facility, in addition to recurrent maintenance costs which will be covered by the project.

**(c) Implementing partners**

55. The programme of assistance to urban refugees and asylum-seekers will continue to be implemented by CARITAS and governed by a tripartite agreement which includes the Government of Swaziland.

**(d) Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs**

**(i) 1994 expenditure (all sources of funds)**

56. The 1994 expenditure was not significantly different from the revised estimates.

**(ii) Revised 1995 requirements (all sources of funds)**

57. The revised requirements do not vary significantly from the initial allocation.

**(iii) Initial 1996 requirements (all sources of funds)**

58. The initial 1996 requirements remain in line with the revised 1995 budget.

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSI ALLOCATI PROJECTI |
| **GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)** | | | | | |
| | | | | CARE AND MAINTENANCE | |
| 248.5 | 248.8 | 258.7 | Botswana | | 241.1 |
| 9.8 | 11.2 | 10.8 | Lesotho | | 10.8 |
| 330.5 | 365.2 | 426.3 | Namibia | | 328.0 |
| 150.0 | | 448.7 b/ | South Africa | | 355.8 |
| 923.9 | 450.0 | 755.6 | Swaziland | | 550.6 |
| | | | | VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION | |
| 13.3 a/ | - | - | Botswana | | - |
| 0.7 a/ | - | - | Namibia | | - |
| 0.6 a/ | - | - | South Africa | | - |
| 1.2 a/ | - | - | Swaziland | | - |
| | | | | LOCAL SETTLEMENT | |
| 31.2 a/ | - | - | Botswana | | - |
| 2.0 a/ | - | - | Namibia | | - |
| 3.7 a/ | 414.0 | - | South Africa | | - |
| 146.4 | 121.8 | - | Swaziland | | - |
| | | | | RESETTLEMENT | |
| 1.0 a/ | - | - | Botswana | | - |
| | | | | PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Overview Tables (Part II) | |
| 273.3 | 152.1 | 196.0 | Botswana | | 52.1 |
| 35.8 | 56.6 | 55.8 | Lesotho | | 27.0 |
| 266.3 | 178.5 | 152.8 | Namibia | | 182.4 |
| 787.7 | 620.4 | 922.4 | South Africa | | 1,436.6 |
| 295.6 | 159.7 | 177.3 | Swaziland | | 192.0 |
| 3,521.5 | 2,778.5 | 3,404.4 | | SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONS | 3,376.4 |
| | | | | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Overview Tables (Part II) | |
| 54.7 | 53.2 | 76.7 | Botswana | | 23.8 |
| 21.4 | 25.1 | 49.2 | Namibia | | 58.4 |
| 163.9 | 177.0 | 369.9 | South Africa | | 488.3 |
| 47.1 | 39.9 | 59.0 | Swaziland | | 59.9 |
| **3,808.6** | **3,073.7** | **3,959.2** | | **TOTAL (1)** | **4,006.8** |

# UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(in thousands of United States dollars)

| 1994 | 1995 | | | 1996 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMOUNT OBLIGATED | ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1994 EXCOM | PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION | | SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE | PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION |
| **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)** | | | | | |
| | | | | EDUCATION ACCOUNT | |
| 54.7 | 80.2 | - | Botswana | | - |
| 58.6 | 39.7 | - | Lesotho | | - |
| 33.2 | 79.5 | - | Swaziland | | - |
| | | | | MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION | |
| 4,080.0 | 10887.6 | 1051.4 | South Africa | OPERATION<br>PROGRAMME DELIVERY | - |
| 1,805.5 | 2,418.6 | 868.0 | South Africa | See Overview Tables (Part II) | - |
| 153.0 | 37.6 | 36.0 | Swaziland | See Overview Tables (Part II) | - |
| | | | | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT | |
| 283.8 | 370.1 | 162.3 | South Africa | See Overview Tables (Part II) | - |
| 18.1 | 18.8 | - | Swaziland | See Overview Tables (Part II) | - |
| | | | | OTHER TRUST FUNDS | |
| 6.0 | - | - | Botswana | | - |
| 52.4 | - | - | Namibia | | - |
| 606.2 | 550.0 | 555.0 | South Africa | | - |
| | | | | ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT<br>Junior Professional Officer | |
| 45.8 | 34.0 | 18.0 | Swaziland | See Overview Tables (Part II) | 18.0 |
| **7,197.3** | **14,516.1** | **2,690.7** | | **TOTAL (2)** | **18.0** |
| **11,005.9** | **17,589.8** | **6,649.9** | | **GRAND TOTAL (1+2)** | **4,024.8** |

a/ obligation incurred against Other Programmes
b/ amount allocated under Other Programmes